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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its hundred and fiftieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with few exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

A Delightful Outing.

The members of the Miskiwia Camp on Yawgo Pond in Exeter kept "open house" on Tuesday and entertained in the neighborhood of one hundred people from all parts of the State. An elegant clambake was served in genuine Rhode Island style and the guests were made to feel at home. The members of the club, who are all Newport men, are good hosts. Among the members of the club present were Messrs. William P. Sheffield, Clark Burdick, J. P. Colton, William P. Bullum, Thomas P. Peckham and Peter King. Among the guests present were Secretary of State Charles P. Bennett, Judge Darius Baker, Admiral Chadwick, Senators Silvestre of Warwick, Scauborn of Newport, Ward of Middletown, Arnold of Westerly, Wilbourn of Little Compton, Frost of Tiverton, Caswell of Jamestown, Dupleme of Exeter, Cole of Hopkinton, Metcalf of Richmond, Palmer of Cranston, Richmond of Barrington, Williams of Bristol, and Northup of Narragansett; Speaker Burchard, Deputy Speaker Burlingame, Representatives Ingersoll, Franklin, Burdick of Newport, Anthony of Portsmouth, Peckham of Middletown, Clarke of Jamestown, Bennett of Woonsocket, Woodhouse of Richmond, Northup of Coventry, Wood of Hopkinton, Ralph of Cranston, Hoxie of Charlestown, Cranston of North Kingstown, Mowey of Exeter, Taylor of Narragansett, Smith of Barrington, and Peck of Warren; Sheriff Anthony, John M. Taylor, Col. A. K. McMahon, George H. Norman, Thomas B. Brown, A. Russell Manchester, Lieutenant Charles Lawton, Fred M. Hammett, Col. John H. Wetherell, Dr. W. H. Carr, Clarence A. Hammett, William B. Vernon, Sydney D. Harvey, Dr. James T. Wright, G. Harry Kelley, J. Truman Burdick, and William R. Harvey, all of Newport; ex-Senators Osborn and Hicks from Tiverton, Alderman George H. Grant of Providence, Judge C. C. Mumford of Providence, Rowland G. Hazard of South Kingstown, and others. The party left Newport on the 9:30 Wickford boat and returned at 7 p. m. From Kingston station to the camp, some three and one half miles, the conveyance was by carriages supplied for the occasion by the club. The affair, which was exceedingly enjoyable throughout, had no political significance whatever, but was simply a social occasion.

Died at the Beach.

Mr. Dennis W. Sheehan died at Easton's Beach last Sunday morning while he was enjoying a bath in the salt water with his wife and family. With the exception of one daughter the others of the party had gone to their bath houses to dress and Mr. Sheehan was taking a last dip preparing to go out also when he was stricken with apoplexy and collapsed at once. He was in shallow water at the time and although he fell face downward into the water he was at once taken out to the dry beach and attempts were made to resuscitate him. A physician who was on the beach found that life was extinct.

Mr. Sheehan was born in Limerick, Ireland, but had made his home in this city for many years and was regarded as one of the leading citizens. He was an active business man, having conducted his present business on Kinsey's wharf for more than a quarter of a century. He was very fond of his family and spent all of his leisure time in their company. He was of a friendly and companionable nature, always cheerful, and with a kindly word for everyone. He was a member of the Foresters and of the Knights of Sherwood Forest. He is survived by a widow and six daughters.

Accidentally Shot.

There was a shooting accident at Easton's Pond last Sunday morning, as a result of which Manuel Garcia was taken to the Newport Hospital in the ambulance with a serious wound in his side. His companion, Morgen-Ford, was not arrested as the affair seemed to be purely an accident.

The two men are farm hands living in the town of Middletown and Sunday morning they went to Easton's Pond to try out a new gun that Ford had recently purchased. In some way the weapon was accidentally discharged and the load of shot went into the side of Garcia, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound. Ford at once extended all the aid in his power and a man who saw the accident ran to Easton's Beach and notified Officer Watson. After sending in a call for the patrol wagon Watson and Tobin hurried to the scene. The man was found to be in a serious condition and he was at once hurried to the Newport Hospital where his wounds were treated. His companion was held for a time until Deputy Sheriff Frank Kling arrived but as the affair was plainly of an accidental nature he was allowed his liberty.

Fatality at Holderness.

There was a double fatality at the summer camp at Holderness, N. H., conducted by Dr. O. W. Huntington of the Cloyne School in this city, on Wednesday. Two boys, Robert Williams of Boston, and Tachell Cleghorn of Montreal, were suffocated and a third boy was finally rescued in a greatly exhausted condition.

The summer camp at Holderness was in no way connected with the Cloyne School, as it was conducted by Dr. Huntington as a private venture. Some of the boys of Cloyne School attended the camp but none of them was among the injured. From the despatches received here it appears that the boys had dug a cave in the sand and when the officers of the camp heard of it they peremptorily forbade it. Wednesday morning the boys went back to the cave to destroy it but first crawled inside to see how it looked with the result that the bank caved in while they were inside. Prompt assistance from neighbors proved powerless to remove the sand before two of the boys had been suffocated.

Sons of the Revolution.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, was held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Thursday afternoon with a good attendance of members. The day was the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Col. Addison Thomas.
First Vice President—Thomas P. Peckham.
Second Vice President—Hon. Henry L. Greene of Riverpoint.
Secretary—J. Powell Cozzens.
Treasurer—John P. Sanborn.
Registrar—R. Edmund Tilley.
Historian—Charles H. Russell of New York.
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick B. Cole of Wickford.

Board of Managers—The officers and Dr. E. P. Robinson, Hon. Perry Belmont, Dr. Christopher F. Barker, Col. C. L. F. Robinson, W. Watts Sherman, David Stevens, Edward A. Sherman, Hiram Burlingham, Joseph G. Stevens, 2nd.

Delegates to the Convention of the General Society in April next—Col. Addison Thomas, John P. Sanborn, Hon. F. P. Garrettson, Thomas P. Peckham, Col. C. L. F. Robinson.

Altars—Hiram Burlingham, J. Powell Cozzens, R. Edmund Tilley, David Stevens and David T. Plautger.

There was a deep gloom cast upon the guests at the New Cliffs Hotel last Sunday by the fatal automobile accident at Saunderson in which W. Waldo Merrill and the chauffeur were killed. The party had been staying at the hotel for some weeks and had many friends there. Early Sunday morning they set out for Narragansett Pier in Mr. Merrill's automobile, the party including Mr. and Mrs. W. Waldo Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Millikin, Miss Rita Millikin and the chauffeur, Eric Landstrom. While trying to make a corner at a high rate of speed on the road from Saunderson to Narragansett Pier the automobile upset and all were buried beneath the car, Mr. Merrill and Landstrom being killed instantly. Miss Millikin sustained a broken wrist and all the party were badly bruised and suffering from shock. The survivors of the accident were brought to this city in Mr. P. F. Collier's automobile and the bodies were taken to Boston for interment.

Mrs. Rocco Harone died suddenly Wednesday night of heart disease. She was about her duties all day as usual and at night was taken ill, expiring before medical aid could reach her. She was one of the oldest of the Italian residents and leaves a husband, who is well known about the city, and two sons.

D. A. R. in Session.

The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the State assembled in Newport on Thursday, the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, for the purpose of attending the summer conference of the society which was held in the Old State House. The former Senate chamber has recently been renovated, and put into excellent condition for the use of William Ellery Chapter, the hosts of the occasion, and it was here that headquarters were established, although the room was not large enough to accommodate all the delegates at one time. The formal programme was given in the court room, which was attractively decorated with patriotic colors, and a profusion of plants.

Mrs. David T. Plautger, regent of William Ellery Chapter, called the meeting to order and introduced as the presiding officer Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, State Regent of the organization, who delivered the address of welcome. Ex-Mayor F. P. Garrettson was the next speaker, who dwelt at some length upon the historic value of the old Newport, and paid a high tribute to the patriotism and energy of the Daughters. Ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt delivered a scholarly historical address largely dealing with the events of the Battle of Rhode Island.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the State House the party was driven to the handsome summer cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Lippitt where a collation was served and a reception held. Besides the Daughters of the American Revolution there were present members of the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the Cincinnati, and also the members of the Nathaniel Greene Memorial Association.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening, when the payrolls of the different departments were approved. A petition from the Newport & Fall River Street Railway asking permission to extend their wires along Farewell street on the poles of the Newport & Providence Railway was laid on the table as Chief Kirwin believed that the current is too strong for iron poles. The city clerk was directed to communicate with the police commission and inform them that the ordinance in relation to lighting public carriages is being violated.

There was considerable talk about the action of the board at a previous meeting in ordering the extension of the sewer from King Park. After reviewing the records and conferring with the city solicitor the board decided that they have acted fully within their rights and they proceeded to consider bids for doing the work. The bid of J. K. Sullivan for \$1385 was accepted, the work to be done satisfactorily to the city engineer.

A number of petitions for abatement and remission of taxes were received and referred to the assessors of taxes. Another communication was received from Augustus Springett in regard to the condition of Colonial street and was referred to the street commissioner. Alderman Klingman was appointed a committee of one to investigate the burning of refuse at the Hawthorne street dump.

The banquet at the New Cliffs Hotel on Thursday evening to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Newport Council, Knights of Columbus, was a success in every particular. There were about 150 persons seated at the handsomely decorated tables, many distinguished members of the order from out of the city being present. The list of after dinner speakers included Governor Higgins, Mayor Clarke and other prominent citizens.

There is considerable talk of a union station at Wickford to be used jointly by the Newport & Wickford and the Sea View Railway. This would replace the station of the former road that was burned some weeks ago. As the Sea View Railway has close connections with the Newport and Wickford it is felt that a union station might be advantageous to both.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from New York on his yacht North Star, and Mr. E. H. Harriman, the well known railroad king, is here on his steam yacht Sultan.

Judge James G. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Topham and Miss Madeline Ferris have returned from Shady Nook, Maine, where they have been spending several weeks.

Mr. Harold R. Gilpin of New York is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin, in this city.

Colonel John Rogers is able to be out after his recent illness.

Mr. Augustus Hazard Swan is visiting in New York.

Funeral of J. J. Peckham, Jr.

Funeral services for the late John J. Peckham, Jr., took place from his parents' residence on Sherman street last Saturday afternoon and, despite the inclemency of the weather, the house was filled with relatives and friends, among the number being a delegation from the Red Men, of which the deceased was a member. Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, conducted the service, which was of a simple but very impressive nature. The remains rested in a gray broadcloth casket with silver trimmings and were surrounded by a wealth of floral tributes, all testifying to the popularity of the deceased. Among the many beautiful pieces was one from the Red Men, emblematic of their order, with the initials "J. O. T. E.," also a pillow, bearing the word "John," and a handsome piece from the Newport Transfer Company, where the deceased was employed. Owing to the Red Men taking charge of the service at the grave, the committal service of the Episcopal faith was said over the remains at the house by Dr. Porter.

The bearers were Messrs. James T. Kaul, John Wood, Dura C. Padelford, Walter Breneau, Archie C. Goddard, Clinton K. Cady of Providence, Samuel B. Briggs and Daniel U. Boone, the latter two representing Weenat Shaslett Tribe of Red Men. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Booker T. Washington was in Newport last Sunday and during the day and evening he addressed congregations at four of the churches in this city. At each service the churches were well filled and his remarks were followed with the closest attention by those present. Great interest in himself and in his work was evinced by those who were able to hear him.

Dr. Washington spoke in the morning at the Channing Memorial service and at that time referred to the presence in the audience of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. In the afternoon the members of the Shiloh Baptist Church had an opportunity to listen to him, the introductory address being made by Rev. H. N. Jeer, D. D. In the evening he spoke at the United Congregational Church and at the Mount Zion A. M. E. Church.

The subject of his addresses was largely the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, of which he is the president and for which he has accomplished a great work. He told of the growth of the institution from the little log cabin in which it was started, until the present time, when it consists of 2,400 acres of land with 98 buildings, the whole valued at \$9,000,000 without a mortgage on it. He spoke of the progress made by the students who have passed through the school and of the great step upward that it has been. Dr. Washington is an easy, fluent speaker, with a fund of anecdote that helps to hold his audience.

Mr. H. Cozine Hardy, a well known English journalist, is in this country to take a bird's eye view of the leading watering places. He will arrive at the Perry House to-day and while here he will be shown all that is to be seen by Mr. John Gilpin, the veteran journalist, who will entertain him.

Consuelo, dowager duchess of Mauchester, arrived in New York on Tuesday on steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II and is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt at their camp in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Yznaga, mother of the Duchess, is also at the camp.

There was a bad fire at the Heading Camp Ground, Exeter, N. H., on Thursday afternoon which destroyed thirteen cottages and a number of other buildings. Mrs. William C. Stoddard and her family of this city are spending the summer there.

Invitations have been received here for the wedding of Miss Mollie Smithers Andrew of Yarmouthville, Me., and Mr. William La Verne Northup of this city, on Wednesday, September 4.

Mrs. William Earl Barker and her daughter, Miss Queenie Barker, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, who have been visiting in this city, have started for home.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Beale Chamberlain Gilpin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin, to Mr. Thomas Edward Hunt.

On September 8th the Knights of Pythias will hold their annual clambake at Coddingtons Cove.

Mrs. George W. Barlow and Miss Jennie Davis have returned from a vacation spent in Maine.

The wedding of Miss Edith W. Stacy and Mr. L. R. Atwater will take place on September 10th.

Recent Deaths.

James Lawton.

Mr. James Lawton of Chelsea, Mass., died at his home on Sunday evening after a lingering illness, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a native of Newport and was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William S. Lawton. In his younger days he learned the tailor trade and was employed by several Newport firms. He lived for a number of years at Luella, N. H., and also at Montpelier, Vt., and later settled in Chelsea. He visited his native home each year, renewing old acquaintances and while of a retiring disposition he was a most congenial companion and loved to sit and talk over old times with his friends. Mr. Lawton leaves two children, a son and a daughter, Mr. John Lawton of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Charles R. Lovett of Chelsea, Mass. He was the oldest of a family of 15 children, six of whom survive him: Mrs. Rebecca Rose, Mrs. William G. Peckham, Mrs. Edward Otto and Mr. George C. Lawton of this city and Mrs. Alex. B. Gladding and Mr. Henry R. Lawton both of Providence. He was also a brother of the late William S. Lawton.

The body was brought to Newport on the 1 o'clock train on Tuesday and funeral services held from the Belmont Memorial Chapel. Mr. Lawton was a member of Aurora Lodge of Masons of Montpelier, Vt., and at the request of the master of that Lodge St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., took charge of the service here. Rev. Ernest W. Burch, pastor of the Thames Street M. E. Church, conducted the service at the chapel. At the grave the Masonic ritual was conducted by W. Earl P. Mason, master of St. John's Lodge, assisted by R. W. Robert S. Franklin, chaplain. There were many beautiful floral offerings. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

Mrs. George Gratrix.

Mrs. George Gratrix was fatally injured while alighting from a car of the Newport & Providence Railway on Broadway Wednesday evening, the injuries received resulting in her death within a few hours. She had been in Providence for the day and the car on which she was a passenger was nearly opposite her home when she alighted before it had fully stopped. She fell to the pavement striking her head a sharp blow which rendered her unconscious. She was carried to Callahan's drug store and attended by Dr. Ramsay and Dr. Darragh, who finally ordered her conveyed to the Reynolds Hospital, where she died the next morning without having regained consciousness.

There was much delay in identifying the victim of the accident as none of those who saw her fall or who attended her could recognize her. Her sons were awaiting her return from Providence and learning of an accident succeeded after some time in learning her whereabouts and identifying their mother as the victim.

Mrs. Maria N. B. Gratrix was the widow of the late George Gratrix. She is survived by two sons, William F. Gratrix and George B. Gratrix. Her youngest son, Stephen Earle Gratrix, died a few months ago in Porto Rico.

Leroy King Westall.

Mr. Leroy King Westall, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon E. Westall, died at his home on Pawel avenue Thursday night after a long illness. A little more than a year ago Mr. Westall was taken ill and underwent several operations at the Newport Hospital, and after returning to his home seemed to gain his strength rapidly, but some months ago his health began to decline and he has gradually grown weaker. Previous to his marriage some years ago, he was associated with his father in the candy and ice cream business on Bridge street and afterwards conducted a grocery and provision store on Hope street, where he built up a good business. Some months ago he purchased the estate on the corner of Pawel avenue and Hope street, building a large store in the rear. He was a young man well known about the city and was of a very quiet and retiring nature. He had a host of friends, who regret to learn of his death. He was a member of Weenat Shaslett Tribe of Red Men.

Besides his widow, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon E. Westall, survive him; also seven brothers and sisters.

The sixteenth annual outing of the Edwin Forrest Club, composed of members of the Order of Elks throughout New England, was held in this city on Thursday with a large attendance, nearly 200 persons participating in the affair. The visitors did not come here in a body as they came from many different places but all assembled at the lodge room of Newport Chapter. From there they were driven to the Life Saving Station where a clambake was served and a general good time was enjoyed.

Wedding Balls.

Pritchard-Hutton.

The wedding of Miss Lucette Marguerite Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guam M. Hutton of Newport and Baltimore, and Harold Adye Pritchard of Bristol, England, took place at Emmanuel Church at noon on Thursday, this being the first fashionable wedding to take place in Newport this summer. It was a rather quiet affair, the number of invitations being limited and only a comparatively small number of people being present at the church.

The bride wore a becoming gown of white embroidered mull of Irish lace, and a tulle veil with edgings of Valenciennes lace. Her bridal bouquet was of stephanotis and lilies of the valley. The groom was attended by Mr. Charles Gardner of Bristol, England, as best man, and the ushers were Jesse Baynton, Richard MacSherry, Patterson Harris and Wedell Ingelhart. Rev. Emory H. Porter officiated.

Following the ceremony at the church a reception was held at "Shamrock Cliff," the handsome summer residence of the bride's parents.

Departure of the Prince.

After a few strenuous days Prince Wilhelm of Sweden on Sunday completed his Newport visit and went up the bay on the private yacht of Senator Aldrich to see other parts of the country. His visit here was one that will long be remembered both by the distinguished guest and by the people of the city. The Prince showed himself to be of a very friendly and democratic nature and won a firm place in the hearts of his fellow countrymen who are now residents of this port.

Although the wet weather of Saturday put a damper on the programme that had been laid out for the day the other events of the week were carried out as planned. On Sunday the Prince and his suite attended service at the Swedish Church on Annandale road. There was a large attendance at the service and it was found necessary to exclude all but the Swedish people on account of the small capacity of the building. The Prince spoke a few words to his people on the lawn of the church and then held a reception there. There was a large gathering on Annandale road to witness the arrival of the Prince at the church. In the afternoon the men of the cruiser were guests of the members of the Epworth League of the church.

The Fylgia departed on Monday for New York.

A Venerable Friend.

The following extract from a private letter from Hon. Henry L. Greene of Warwick contains so much of public interest that I know he will pardon us for giving it circulation in the Mercury. Col. Greene is one of the best known men in Rhode Island, having for many years served the State in many positions of honor and trust:

I wanted to be present at the commemorative meeting of the battle of Rhode Island, but when one is past 82 years of age it seems an exertion beyond natural strength to travel even as far as Newport and return home again the same day, as I would have felt it necessary to do. My great-grandfather, Col. Christopher Greene, enlisted for service in the War for Independence, the first regiment of colored men in the Continental Army, and led them in the battle of Rhode Island. Their conduct in that engagement in successfully resisting the attacks of the British veterans elicited praise from not only the American officers, but from our French allies also, among whom it was said Gen. Lafayette was present.

I sincerely hope that Senator Wetmore will be re-elected, for, in my judgment, he is eminently worthy of this renewal of the confidence of true Republicans.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Philip B. Chase of Portsmouth passed her eighty-fifth birthday last June and a celebration of the event was held by a reunion of the Chase family at the Island Park on Wednesday. Although somewhat belated, owing to the desire to have a large representation present, the celebration was a success in every particular, some 40 persons being present. A clambake was served and general good time was enjoyed. There were four generations present.

The annual tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association has been brought to a close this week, the final round taking place on Wednesday. William A. Larned regained his title to the championship by defeating Robert Leroy in the final round of the All-Comers tournament, as William J. Clothier, last year's champion, did not contest for the honor.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull and Hon. Melville Bull, who have been on an extended trip abroad, arrived in New York on Tuesday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, and came direct to Newport, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

Martin Hewitt, Investigator.

The Affair of the Tortoise.

By ARTHUR MORRIS

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VERY often Hewitt was tempted by the fascination of some particularly odd case to neglect his other affairs to follow up a matter that from a business point of view was of little or no value to him. As a rule, he had a sufficient regard for his own interests to resist such temptations, but in one curious case, at least, I believe he allowed it largely to influence him. "There is nothing in this world that is at all possible," I have often heard Martin Hewitt say, "that has not happened or is not happening in London."

The case I have referred to occurred some time before my own acquaintance with him began. He had called one Monday morning at an office in regard to one of his cases, when he was informed of a most mysterious murder that had taken place in another part of the same building on the previous Saturday afternoon.

The building was one of a new row in a partly rebuilt street near the National gallery. The whole row had been built by a speculator for the purposes of letting out in flats, suites of chambers and, in one or two cases on the ground floors, offices. The rooms had let very well and to desirable tenants as a rule. The least satisfactory tenant, the proprietor reluctantly admitted, was a Mr. Rameau, a negro, single, who had three rooms on the top floor but one of the particular building that Hewitt was visiting. His rent was paid regularly, but his behavior had produced complaints from other tenants. He got uproariously drunk and screamed and howled in unknown tongues. He fell asleep on the stairs, he bawled rough chaff down the stairs and along the corridors at butcher boys and messengers and played on errand boys a brutal practical jokes that ended in police court summonses. He once had a way of sliding down the balustrade shouting "Ho! ho! yuh!" as he went, but as he was a big, heavy man and the balustrade had been built for different treatment, he had very soon and very firmly been requested to stop it. He had plenty of money and spent it freely; but it was generally felt that there was too much of the light hearted savage about him.

How much longer the landlord would have stood this sort of thing, Hewitt's informant said, was a matter of conjecture, for on the Saturday afternoon in question the tenancy had come to a startling full stop. Rameau had been murdered in his room, and the body had disappeared in the most unaccountable fashion.

The strongest possible suspicion pointed to a man who had been employed in shovelling and carrying coals, cleaning windows and chopping wood for several of the buildings and who had left that very Saturday. The crime had, in fact, been committed with this man's chopper, and the man himself had been heard again and again to threaten Rameau, who in his brutal fashion had made a butt of him. This man was a little Frenchman, Victor Goujon by name, who had lost his employment as a watchmaker by reason of an injury to his right hand.

There was a tortoise living in the basement of which Goujon had made rather a pet, and the negro would sometimes use this animal as a missile, flinging it at the little Frenchman's head. On one such occasion the tortoise struck the wall so forcibly as to break its shell, and then Goujon seized a shovel and rushed at his tormentor with such blind fury that the latter made a bolt of it.

Goujon, after correspondence with a relative in France who offered him work, gave notice to leave, which expired on the day of the crime. At about 3 that afternoon a housemaid proceeding toward Rameau's room met Goujon as he was going away. Goujon bade her goodbye and, pointing in the direction of Rameau's rooms, said exultantly, "Dere shall be no more of the black pit for me: vil 'im I've done for." And he went away.

The girl went to the outer door of Rameau's rooms, knocked and got no reply. Concluding that the tenant was out, she was about to use her keys when she found that the door was unlocked. She passed through the lobby and into the sitting room and there fell in a dead faint at the sight that met her eyes. Rameau lay with his back across the sofa and his head drooping within an inch of the ground. On the head was a fearful gash, and below it was a pool of blood.

The girl must have lain unconscious for about ten minutes. When she came to her senses she dragged herself, terrified, from the room and up to the housekeeper's apartments, where, being an excitable and nervous creature, she only screamed "Murder!" and immediately fell in a fit of hysterics that lasted three-quarters of an hour. When at last she came to herself, she told her story, and the hall porter having been summoned, Rameau's rooms were again approached.

The blood still lay on the floor, and the chopper, with which the crime had evidently been committed, rested against the fender, but the body had vanished! A search was at once made, but no trace of it could be seen anywhere. It seemed impossible that it could have been carried out of the building, for the hall porter must at once have noticed anybody leaving with so bulky a burden.

When Hewitt was informed of these things on Monday, the police were, of course, still in possession of Rameau's rooms. Inspector Nettings, Hewitt was told, was in charge of the case.

thing we have overlooked," he said, "though it's not a case there can be much doubt about."

"You think it's Goujon, don't you?" "Think? Well, rather! Look here! As soon as we got here on Saturday we found this piece of paper and pin on the floor. We showed it to the housemaid, and then she remembered—she was too much upset to think of it before—that when she was in the room the paper was lying on the dead man's chest—pinned there, evidently. It must have dropped off when they removed the body. It's a case of half mind and revenge on Goujon's part, plainly. See it. You read French, don't you?"

The paper was a plain, large half sheet of note paper, on which a sentence in French was scrawled in red ink in a large, clumsy hand—thus: "Puni par un vengeance de la tortoise." "Puni par un vengeance de la tortoise," Hewitt repeated musingly. "Punished by an avenger of the tortoise! That seems odd."

"Oh, he's mad—mad with Rameau's continual ragging and baiting," Nettings answered. "Anyway, this is a plain indication—plain as though he'd left his own signature. Besides, it's in his own language—French. And there's his chopper too."

"Speaking of signatures," Hewitt remarked, "perhaps you have already compared this with other specimens of Goujon's writing?"

"I did think of it, but they don't seem to have a specimen to hand, and, anyway, it doesn't seem very important. Handwritings are easily disguised."

"Have you got Goujon?" "Well, no. We haven't. There seems to be some little difficulty about that. But I expect to have him by this time tomorrow."

Hewitt's interest in the case was roused, and he determined to examine the rooms. By the side of the lobby was a bathroom, and in this was fitted a hipp washbasin, which Hewitt inspected with particular attention. Then he called the housekeeper and made inquiries about Rameau's clothes and linen. The housekeeper remembered



Rameau lay with his back across the sofa, one heavy black ulster, which Rameau had very rarely worn—only in the coldest weather. The ulster had disappeared.

At this moment a clerk from the landlord's office arrived and handed Nettings a paper. "Here you are," said Nettings to Hewitt. "They've found a specimen of Goujon's handwriting at last, if you'd like to see it. I don't want it. I'm not a graphologist, and the case is clear enough."

Hewitt took the paper. "This," he said, "is a different sort of handwriting from that on the paper. The red ink note about the avenger of the tortoise is in a crude, large, clumsy, untaught style of writing. This is small, neat and well formed—except that it is a trifle shaky, probably because of the hand injury."

"That's nothing," contented Nettings. "Handwriting clues are worse than useless, as a rule. Say now yourself, can any fiddling question of handwriting get over this thing about avenging the tortoise—practically a written confession? To say nothing of the chopper and what he said to the housemaid as he left."

"Well," said Hewitt, "perhaps not, but we'll see. Meantime—turning to the landlord's clerk—possibly you will be good enough to tell me one or two things. First, what was Goujon's character?"

"Excellent, so far as we know. We never had a complaint about him except for little matters of carelessness—leaving coal scuttles on the staircases for people to fall over, losing shovels, and so on."

"The tortoise is dead now, I understand?"

"Yes."

"Have you a list in this building?"

"Only for coals and heavy parcels; it goes into the basement."

"And are the coals kept under this building?"

"No. The store for the whole row is under the next two houses. The basements communicate."

"Do you know Rameau's other name?"

"Cesar Rameau he signed in our agreement."

"Did he ever mention his relations?"

"No. That is to say, he did say something one day when he was very drunk, but of course it was all rot. Some one told him not to make such a row—he was a beastly tenant—and he said he was the best man in the place and his brother was prime minister and all sorts of things. He came here on a banker's reference."

"Thanks. I think that's all I want to ask. You notice," Hewitt proceeded, turning to Nettings, "the only link in this place is scented and violet, and the only paper is tinted and scented, too, with a monogram—characteristic of a negro with money. The paper that was pinned on Rameau's breast is in red ink on common and rather

grubby paper, therefore it was written somewhere else and brought here. Inference, premeditation."

"Yes, yes. But are you an inch nearer with all these speculations? Can you get nearer than I am now without them?"

"Well, perhaps not," Hewitt replied. "But you don't offer an opinion as to who removed Rameau's body?"

"Who was it?"

"Come, try and guess that yourself. It wasn't Goujon; I don't mind telling you that. But it was a person quite within your knowledge of the case. You've mentioned the person's name more than once."

Nettings stared blankly. "I don't understand you in the least," he said. "But of course you mean that this mysterious person you speak of as having moved the body committed the murder?"

"No, I don't. Nobody could have been more innocent of that."

"Well," Nettings concluded, with resignation, "I'm afraid one of us is rather thick headed. What will you do?"

"Interview the person who took away the body," Hewitt replied, with a smile. "Probably the person will be a most valuable witness."

"Do you mean you think this person, whoever it is, saw the crime?"

"I think it very probable indeed."

"Well, I won't ask you any more. I shall get hold of Goujon; that's simple and direct enough for me. I prefer to deal with the heart of the case—the murder itself—when there's such clear evidence as I have."

"I shall look a little into that, too, perhaps," Hewitt said, "and, if you like, I'll tell you the first thing I shall do."

"What's that?"

"I shall have a good look at a map of the West Indies, and I advise you to do the same. Good morning."

Nettings was better than his word, for within two hours of his conversation with Hewitt Goujon was captured and safe in a cab bound for Bow street. He had been stopped at Newhaven in the morning on his way to Dieppe and was brought back to London. But now Nettings met a check.

Late that afternoon he called on Hewitt to explain matters. "We've got Goujon," he said gloomily, "but there's a difficulty. He's got two friends who can swear an alibi. Rameau was seen alive at half past 1 on Saturday, and the girl found him dead about 3. Now, Goujon's two friends, it seems, were with him from 1 o'clock till 4 in the afternoon, with the exception of five minutes when the girl saw him, and then he left them to take a key or something to the housekeeper before finally leaving. They are men employed near the place and seem to have good characters. I wish you'd explain a bit as to what you meant by looking at a map."

"See, now," quoth Hewitt, "you remember what map I told you to look at?"

"The West Indies,"

"Right! Well, here you are," Hewitt reached an atlas from his book shelf. "Now, look here: the biggest island of the lot on this map, barring Cuba, is Haiti. You know as well as I do that the western part of that island is peopled by the black republic of Haiti and that the country is in a degenerate state of almost unexampled savagery. Perhaps the very worst of the presidents in recent times has been the notorious Domingue, who was overthrown by an insurrection, as they all are sooner or later, and compelled to fly the country. Domingue and his nephews, one of whom was chief minister, while in power committed the cruelest bloodshed, and many members of the opposite party sought refuge in a small island lying just to the north of Haiti, but were sought out there and almost exterminated. Now, I will show you that island on the map. What is its name?"

"Tortuga."

"It is. Tortuga, however, is only the old Spanish name. The Haitians speak French—Creole French. Here is a French atlas—now see the name of that island?"

"La Tortue?"

"La Tortue it is—the tortoise. Tortuga means the same thing in Spanish. But that island is always spoken of in Haiti as La Tortue. Now, do you see the drift of that paper pinned to Rameau's breast?"

"Punished by an avenger of—or from—the tortoise or La Tortue—clear enough. It would seem that the dead man had something to do with the massacre there, and somebody from the island is avenging it."

"And now listen. The name of Domingue's nephew, who was chief minister, was Septimus Rameau."

"And this was Cesar Rameau—his brother, probably, I see."

"I think the relationship probable. Now you understand why I was inclined to doubt that Goujon was the man you wanted."

"Of course, of course! And now I suppose I must try to get a nigger—the chap who wrote that paper. I wish he hadn't been such an ignorant nigger. If he'd only have put the capitals to the words 'La Tortue,' I might have thought a little more about them, instead of taking it for granted that they meant that wretched tortoise in the basement of the house. Well, I'll be after that nigger."

"And I, as I said before," said Hewitt, "shall be after the person that carried off Rameau's body."

There was a cab rank and shelter at the end of the street, and that evening a man approached it and hailed the cabman and the waterman. Any one would have known the newcomer at once for a cabman taking a holiday. The brim of the hat, the birdseye neckerchief, the immense coat buttons and, more than all, the rolling walk and the wrinkled trousers, marked him.

"Watch!" he exclaimed affably, with the self possessed not only possible to cabbies and busmen, "I'm a-lookin' for a blither. I'm told one of the blokes off this rank carried 'im last Saturday, and I want to know where he went. I ain't had a chance o' gettin' it address yet. Took a cab just as it got dark, I'm told. Tallish chap, muffled up a lot in a long black overcoat. Any of ye seen 'im?"

The cabbies looked at one another and shook their heads. It chanced that none of them had been on that particular rank at that time, but the waterman said: "Old out! I bet 'e's the bloke who old Bill Stammeers took. Higgin's chap in a long black coat, collar up an' muffled thick. Soft wide-awake 'at, pulled over 'is eyes, and he was in a hurry too."

"Was his arm in a sling?"

"Aye, it looked so. Had it stuffed through the breast of his coat, like as though there might be a sling inside."

"That's 'im. Any of ye tell me where I might run across old Bill Stammeers? He'll tell me where my precious blither went to."

As to this there was plenty of information, and in five minutes Martin Hewitt, who had become an unemployed cabman for the occasion, was on his way to find old Bill Stammeers. That respectable old man gave him exact particulars as to the place in the East End where he had driven his muffled fare on Saturday.

At about 3 on Tuesday afternoon, as Nettings was in the act of leaving Bow street police station, Hewitt drove up in a four wheeler. Some prisoner appeared to be crouching low in the vehicle, but, leaving him to take care of himself, Hewitt hurried into the station and shook Nettings by the hand.

"Well," he said, "have you got the murderer of Rameau yet?"

"No," Nettings growled. "Unless—well, Goujon's under remand still, and, after all, I've been thinking that he may know something."

"Pooh, nonsense!" Hewitt answered. "You'd better let him go. Now, I have got somebody." Hewitt laughed and slapped the inspector's shoulder. "I've got the man who carried Rameau's body away."

"The deuce you have! Where? Bring him in. We must have him!"

"All right. Don't be in a hurry. He won't bolt." And Hewitt stepped out to the cab and produced his prisoner, who, pulling his hat further over his eyes, hurried furtively into the station. One hand was stowed in the breast of his long coat, and below the wide brim of his hat a small piece of white bandage could be seen, and, as he lifted his face, it was seen to be that of a negro.

"Inspector Nettings," Hewitt said ceremoniously, "allow me to introduce Mr. Cesar Rameau."

Nettings gasped. The negro looked round nervously and shrank further from the door.

"Yes," he said. "But please not so loud—please not loud. Zey may be near, and I'm 'fraid."

"You will certify, will you not?" asked Hewitt, with malicious glee. "not only that you were not murdered last Saturday by Victor Goujon, but that, in fact, you were not murdered at all? Also, that you carried your own body away in the usual fashion, on your own legs?"

"Yes, yes," responded Rameau, looking haggardly about; "but is not zis-zis room public? I should not be seen."

"Nonsense!" replied Hewitt rather testily. "You're safe enough."

"I suppose, then," Nettings remarked slowly, "like a man on whose mind something vast was beginning to dawn, 'I suppose—why, hang it, you must have just got up while that foot of a girl was screaming and fainting upstairs and walked out. They say there's nothing so hard as a nigger's skull, and yours has certainly made a fool of me. But, then, somebody must have chopped you over the head. Who was it?"

"My enemies—my great enemies—enemies politique. I am a great man—this with a faint revival of vanity amid his fear—"a great man in my country. Zey have great secret club stables to kill me—and my friends; and one enemy coming in my rooms does zis—me, two"—he indicated wrist and head—"viz a chopper."

Rameau made the case plain to Nettings, so far as the actual circumstances of the assault on himself were concerned. A negro whom he had no liked near the place more than once during the previous day or two had attacked him suddenly in his rooms, dealing him two savage blows with a chopper. The first he had caught on his wrist, which was seriously damaged as well as excruciatingly painful, but the second had taken effect on his head. His assailant had evidently gone away then, leaving him for dead; but, as a matter of fact, he was only stunned by the shock and had only a very bad scalp wound, the bone being no more than grazed. He had lain insensible for some time and must have come to his senses soon after the housemaid had left the room. Terrified at the knowledge that his enemies had found him out, his only thought was to get away and hide himself. He hastily washed and tied up his head, enveloped himself in the biggest coat he could find and let himself down into the basement by the coal lift, for fear of observation. He waited in the basement of one of the adjoining buildings till dark and then got away in a cab, with the idea of hiding himself in the East End. He had had very little money with him on his flight, and it was by reason of this circumstance that Hewitt, when he found him, had prevailed on him to leave his hiding place, since it would be impossible for him to touch any of the large sums of money in the keeping of his bank so long as he was supposed to be dead. With much difficulty and the promise of ample police protection, he was at last convinced that it would be as safe to declare himself and get his property, and then run away and hide wherever he pleased.

"Well, Mr. Hewitt," Nettings said to Hewitt aside, "this case has certainly been a shocking beating for me. I must have been as blind as a bat when I started on it. And yet I don't see that you had a den to go on even now. What struck you first?"

"Well, in the beginning it seemed rather odd to me that the body should have been taken away, as I had been told it was, after the written paper had been pinned on it. Plainly that indicated that the person who had carried away the body was not the person who had committed the murder. But as soon as I began to examine the place I saw the probability that there was no murder at all. First, although there was a good deal of blood on the floor just below where the housemaid had seen Rameau lying, there was none between that place and the door.

This seemed to hint that the corpse might have come to itself, sat up on the sofa, stanchel the wound and walked out. I reflected at once that Rameau was a full blooded negro, and that a negro's head is very nearly invulnerable to anything short of bullets. Then, if the body had been dragged out—as such a heavy body must have been—almost of necessity the carpet and rugs would show signs of the fact, but there were no such signs. But beyond these there was the fact that no long black overcoat was left with the other clothes, although the housekeeper distinctly remembered Rameau's possession of such a garment. I judged he would use some such thing to assist his disguise, which was why I asked her. Why he would want to disguise was plain, as you shall see presently. There were no towels left in the bathroom—inference, used for bandages. Everything seemed to show that the only person responsible for Rameau's removal was Rameau himself. Clearly, Rameau was afraid of another attack from some implacable enemy whom he was anxious to avoid—one against whom he feared legal complaint or defense would be useless. This brought me at once to the paper found on the floor. If this were the work of Goujon and an open reference to his tortoise, why should he be at such pains to disguise his handwriting? He would have been already pointing himself out by the mere mention of the tortoise. And, if he could not avoid a shake in his natural, small handwriting, how could he have avoided it in a large, clumsy, slowly drawn, unusual hand? No, the paper was not Goujon's."

"The evidence of the chopper was very untrustworthy, especially when I had heard of Goujon's careless habits. It is quite possible by the way, that the man who attacked Rameau got away down the coal lift and out by an adjoining basement, just as old Rameau himself; this, however, is mere conjecture. The would be murderer had plainly prepared for the crime: Witness—the previous preparation of the paper declaring his revenge. In regard to the use of small instead of capital letters in the words 'La Tortue' on the paper, I observed, in the beginning, that the first letter of the whole sentence—the 'T' in 'Puni'—was a small one. Clearly, the writer was an illiterate man, and it was at once plain that he may have made the same mistake with ensuing words."

"The rest of the job was not very difficult. I found out the cabman who had taken Rameau away, and from him got a sufficiently near East End direction to find Rameau after inquiries. I ventured, by the way, on a rather long shot. I described my man to the cabman as having an injured arm or wrist, and it turned out a correct guess. You see, a man making an attack with a chopper is pretty certain to make more than a single blow, and as there appeared to have been only a single wound on the head, it seemed probable that another had fallen somewhere else—almost certainly on the arm, as it would be raised to defend the head. At Limehouse I found he had had his head and wrist attended to at a local medical's, and a big nigger in a fright, with a long black coat, a broken head and a lame hand, is not so difficult to find in a small area. How I persuaded him up here you know already. I think I frightened him a little, too, by explaining how easily I had tracked him and giving him a hint that others might do the same. He is in a great funk. He seems to have quite lost faith in England as a safe spot."

The police failed to catch Rameau's assailant—chiefly because Rameau could not be got to give a proper description of him, nor to do anything except get out of the country in a hurry. In truth, he was glad to be quit of the matter with nothing worse than his broken head. Little Goujon made a wild storm about his arrest, and before he did go to France managed to extract £20 from Rameau by way of compensation, in spite of the absence of any strictly legal claim against his old tormentor.

Shooting the Steenback.

Many of the poor Boers in the Transvaal, by whom all the shooting that is done is for the pot and not for sport, have perfected a system of shooting with the assistance of oxen. A steenback has no fear of cattle and will lie still even if they graze right up to him. The hunter gets together a few cattle and with his gun walks behind them in such a way that he cannot be seen from the front. Great care has to be exercised to drive the oxen so that they may seem to be grazing naturally. The hunter must be ready to shoot without having to alter his position. The slightest movement is noticed by the buck.

Peculiarities of Long Island.

The class in geography in one of the Brooklyn schools was asked by the teacher, "What are some of the natural peculiarities of Long Island?"

The pupils tried to think, and, after awhile, a boy raised his hand.

"I know," said he.

"Well, what are they?" asked the teacher.

"Why," said the boy, with a triumphant look, "on the south side you see the sea and on the north side you hear the sound."

Fatalism Exemplified.

She—I hope, dear, that you are not going to worry about my exceeding my allowance this time.

He (brightening up)—You don't mean to tell me, dearest, that there isn't any necessity for it?

"Certainly not. What's the use of worrying about something you can't help?"—New York Life.

The Flesh She Lost.

"You're not looking well, Mrs. Giles. Surely you have lost a lot of flesh lately, have you not?"

"I have that. I've lost my husband. 'E weighed nineteen stone when 'e died."—London Telegraph.

This seemed to hint that the corpse might have come to itself, sat up on the sofa, stanchel the wound and walked out. I reflected at once that Rameau was a full blooded negro, and that a negro's head is very nearly invulnerable to anything short of bullets. Then, if the body had been dragged out—as such a heavy body must have been—almost of necessity the carpet and rugs would show signs of the fact, but there were no such signs. But beyond these there was the fact that no long black overcoat was left with the other clothes, although the housekeeper distinctly remembered Rameau's possession of such a garment. I judged he would use some such thing to assist his disguise, which was why I asked her. Why he would want to disguise was plain, as you shall see presently. There were no towels left in the bathroom—inference, used for bandages. Everything seemed to show that the only person responsible for Rameau's removal was Rameau himself. Clearly, Rameau was afraid of another attack from some implacable enemy whom he was anxious to avoid—one against whom he feared legal complaint or defense would be useless. This brought me at once to the paper found on the floor. If this were the work of Goujon and an open reference to his tortoise, why should he be at such pains to disguise his handwriting? He would have been already pointing himself out by the mere mention of the tortoise. And, if he could not avoid a shake in his natural, small handwriting, how could he have avoided it in a large, clumsy, slowly drawn, unusual hand? No, the paper was not Goujon's."

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The Flesh She Lost.

"You're not looking well, Mrs. Giles. Surely you have lost a lot of flesh lately, have you not?"

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The doctors began to say I would never use it again.

Others advised amputating my leg to prevent gangrene from setting in.

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And I surely believe I had not taken Favorite Remedy I would not be alive today. My leg healed up entirely and I am now well and strong.

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Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail, Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Rose Jelly radical cure Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, etc.

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The Land of Noises.

"In China night is as alive as the day and is filled with whoops, noisy conversations, the shushing accompanying work, boisterous repartee and every other unmusical sound," says a writer in the Montreal Standard. "In addition, the darkness is one long howl of dogs, cackle of geese, braying of donkeys, croaking of frogs, the squealing of pigs, the drummings of the policeman and even, as some one has said, 'the singing of the stars.' Individually the people are full of varieties of unsuppressed violent demonstrations, and collectively they are only a terrific tribal turbulence. One most appropriate name for China has never been given it. It has been called the Yellow Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, the Celestial empire, the Pigtail nation, the Sleepy Giant and others. No one of these is more applicable than the nation of noises. Noise is seemingly the first element of Chinese life and has been cultivated for centuries by Chinese talent and in conception, development and execution presents not only new varieties, but scores of new species."

The Bright Butler.

A few days ago one of Philadelphia's prominent society women told her butler to tell all visitors that she was not at home. At night, when enumerating the persons who had called during the day, he mentioned the lady's sister, when his mistress exclaimed: "I told you, man, that I was always at home for my sister! You ought to have shown her in!"

Next day the lady went out to make a few calls, and during her absence her sister came to the house.

"Is your mistress at home?" she asked the butler.

"Yes, madam," was the reply.

The lady went upstairs and looked everywhere for her sister. On coming downstairs she said to the butler, "My sister must have gone out, for I cannot find her."

"Yes, madam, she has gone out, but she told me last night that she was always at home to you," Philadelphia Record.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1937.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1926.]

CHAPTER 142.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 8 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Jurors and Jurors' Fees."

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 111 of the "Court and Practice Act," passed at the January session, A. D. 1926, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 111. The grand jury shall attend the superior court at Providence for the counties of Providence and Bristol on the third Monday of September and the first Monday of October, December, March, and June of each year. The grand jury shall attend the superior court at Newport for the county of Newport on the first Monday of October, December, March, and June of each year; and at South Kingstown for the county of Washington on the third Monday of September, November, February, and April in each year; and at East Greenwich for the county of Kent on the fourth Monday of October, January, March, and June; provided, that when no person is under recognition or held to appear before the court at any session in Newport, Washington, or Kent county, and in the opinion of the court it is not necessary that the grand jury should be summoned, no grand jury shall be summoned for that session. The time fixed for the attendance of the next grand jury for any county shall be the return day of all recognitions from the district courts in said county ordered more than seven days prior thereto. The superior court may at any time summon and impanel the grand jury."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1937, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 143.

AN ACT in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 12 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Court and Practice Act."

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the fees provided by section 117 of Chapter 25 of the General Laws as amended by section 1209 of the "Court and Practice Act," any officer charged with the service of any precept in any criminal case, either original, intermediate, or final, shall be allowed by the court out of which the precept is issued such sum as such court may deem just and reasonable for the actual and necessary expenses incurred by him in serving same, to be allowed and taxed to the state in the bill of costs against the person named in said precept.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 144.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 25 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Court and Practice Act."

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 25 of the General Laws is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 145.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 67 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of State Beneficiaries at the Rhode Island School of Design."

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 6 of Chapter 67 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. For the purposes of this chapter the sum of eight thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be needed is hereby annually appropriated from any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the general treasurer upon the order of the state auditor upon the presentation of proper vouchers approved by the board of education."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon and after its passage.

CHAPTER 146.

AN ACT in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 14 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Cruelty to Animals."

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 14 of the General Laws, entitled "Of cruelty to animals," is hereby amended by adding the following section:

"Sec. 15. The general agent of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and such number of special agents as may be appointed by said society shall have the same power and authority to arrest as any other authorized to serve criminal process for the purpose of enforcing any of the laws of this state in relation to cruelty to animals, such power and authority to extend throughout the state. Any person who shall interfere with or obstruct any of said agents in the discharge of their duty shall be guilty of obstructing an officer, and punished as provided in Chapter 27, section 7, of the General Laws of Rhode Island."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 147.

AN ACT in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 24 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Offenses Against Chastity, Morality, and Decency."

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 24 of Chapter 24 of the General Laws of Rhode Island is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 24. Every idle person who, being of doubtful reputation and having no visible means of support, shall live without employment; every sturdy beggar who shall apply for alms or solicit charity; every person wandering abroad and lodging in station-houses, out-houses, market-places, sheds, stable, or uninhabited buildings; or in the open air, and not giving a good account of himself; every person who shall go about from place to place to beg or to receive alms; every common prostitute, drunkard, and night-walker; every lewd, wanton, or lascivious person; in speech or behavior, common rafter or brawler; every person who shall neglect all lawful business and habitually spend his time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming-houses, or tippling-shops; every common cheat, vagrant, or disorderly person; shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years."

Sec. 2. Chapter 24 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding to it the following section:

"Sec. 25. Every person who shall abandon his wife or children, leaving them in danger of becoming a public charge, or who shall neglect to provide according to his means for the support of his wife or children, or who, being an habitual drunkard, shall neglect or refuse to aid in support of his family, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years in the state workhouse and house of correction or not more than one year in the county jail in the county where he shall have been convicted, and the jurisdiction is conferred upon district courts."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 148.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 23 of the General Laws and of Any Acts in Amendment Thereof or in Addition Thereto.

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 22 of Chapter 23 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 22. Any person not a member, respectively, of the Society of Cincinnati; Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Society of the Daughters of

the American Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; Aztec Club of 1847; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Grand Army of the Republic; Sons of Veterans; United States of America; Women's Relief Corps; Ladies Aid Society; National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States; Society of the Army of the Potomac; Society Army of the Cumberland; Society of the Army of Ohio; Society of the Army of Tennessee; Society of the Burnside Expedition; Society of the Ninth Army Corps; Society of the Revolution; United Spanish American War Veterans; or Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States, who shall use or wear, respectively, the name, badge, decoration, insignia, button, or rosette thereof, unless he or she shall be entitled to use or wear the same, respectively, under the constitution, by-laws, or rules and regulations of said societies or orders, respectively, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offense."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 149.

AN ACT in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 129 of the Public Laws.

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 53 of Chapter 102 of the General Laws amended by Chapter 129 of the Public Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, however, that the town council of the several towns and the boards of license commissioners provided for in this chapter shall not advertise the application of such persons, applying for a drugist liquor license, nor require said persons to give bond for said application, but shall have authority to retail compound, and dispense medicines and poisons."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 150.

AN ACT to Protect the Public From Persons Falsely Representing Themselves as Attorneys at Law.

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Whoever, not having been admitted to practice as an attorney at law or counselor at law in any state of the United States, holds himself out, or who represents or advertises himself as an attorney or counselor at law, by means of signs, business cards, letter heads, printing, words, acts, or any other representations, or not having been admitted to practice as an attorney at law or counselor at law in accordance with the statutes and in accordance with the provisions and regulations of the supreme court of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and upon a subsequent conviction, by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 151.

AN ACT Making Provision for the Establishment of Branch or Travelling Libraries.

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The state board of education is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain a system of travelling libraries within the state, to lend, add to libraries which establish branch or visiting libraries in schools or places approved by said board, and to render aid to associations which operate travelling libraries.

Sec. 2. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from time to time, upon receipt of vouchers approved by said board.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 152.

AN ACT Authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to Appoint a Secretary.

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The harbor commissioners are hereby authorized to appoint a secretary, who may be one of their own members, at an annual salary of three hundred dollars.

For the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer from time to time for such portions thereof as may be necessary, upon receipt of properly authenticated vouchers.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 153.

AN ACT Making an Appropriation For the Purpose of Widening and Deepening the Entrance or "Breachway" Into "Brightman's Pond," So Called, in the Town of Westerly.

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The sum of two thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary and authorized by law is hereby appropriated to the object hereinafter expressed, in addition to any money heretofore appropriated for the support of the state for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1937, and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time, upon receipt of properly authenticated vouchers.

For widening and deepening the entrance or "breachway" into "Brightman's Pond," so called, in the town of Westerly, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. The expenditure of said money and the receipt of moneys and disbursements shall be subject to the direction and control of the state board of shell-fish commissioners.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 154.

AN ACT to Authorize the Sealing of Articles of Merchandise Made of Gold or Silver, or Their Alloys, and For Other Purposes.

(Passed April 13, 1937.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of gold or any alloy of gold, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, or so marked or worded as to indicate, that the silver or alloy of silver in said article is of greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such gold or alloy, unless the actual fineness of such gold or alloy, in the case of that ware and watch cases, be more than three one-thousandths parts, and in the case of all other articles be not less than one-half karat than the fineness indicated by the marks stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, according to the standards and subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in any test for the ascertaining of the fineness of any such article mentioned in this section, according to the foregoing standards, the mark of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article; and, provided, further, and in addition to the foregoing test and standards, that the actual fineness of the entire quantity of metal purporting to be silver contained in any article mentioned in this section, including all solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of any such article (all such silver, alloy, or solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than one-tenth parts than the fineness indicated, according to the foregoing standards, by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto a plate, plating, covering, or mark of or of any alloy of gold, and which article is known to be marked as "rolled gold plate," "gold plate," "gold filled," or "gold electroplate," or by any similar designation, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the word "sterling" or the word "coin," either alone or in conjunction with any other words or marks, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. Every person, firm, corporation, or association guilty of a violation of any one of the preceding sections of this act, and every officer, manager, director, or managing agent of any such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly participating in such violation or consenting thereto, shall be punished by a fine not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that if the person charged with violation in this act shall prove that the article concerned, which the charge was made was manufactured prior to the 13th day of June, 1927, then the charge shall be dismissed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1937, and Chapter 129 of the Public Laws, passed January session, 1936, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies. Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT, Secretary of State.

The edible seaweed known as "Tav-er" in England is the same as the Irish "sliske." It is a thin, glossy, purple leafed weed.

its alloy in any such article, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the gold or of its alloy taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of said article. Provided further, and in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, that the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold and of its alloys contained in any article mentioned in this section, except watch cases, shall not be less by more than one-tenth parts than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "sterling silver" or "sterling," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles, shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(b) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(c) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "sterling" or "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(d) Provided, that in any test for the ascertaining of the fineness of any such article mentioned in this section, according to the foregoing standards, the mark of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article; and, provided, further, and in addition to the foregoing test and standards, that the actual fineness of the entire quantity of metal purporting to be silver contained in any article mentioned in this section, including all solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of any such article (all such silver, alloy, or solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than one-tenth parts than the fineness indicated, according to the foregoing standards, by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed.

(e) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "sterling" or "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(f) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "sterling" or "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(g) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "sterling" or "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(h) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "sterling" or "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(i) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is enclosed, or intended to be enclosed, the words "sterling" or "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless the actual fineness of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured, are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that in the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of 1,000ths parts from the foregoing standards.

(j) Any person, firm, corporation, or association who or which makes for sale or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her, or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted thereon, or upon

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 1010

Saturday, August 31, 1907.

There were 37,000 emigrants brought to this country during the month of July.

That Krupp baby (born Tuesday) is a fairly rich baby. His mother inherited more than \$100,000,000.

England has the biggest navy but it is claimed that the United States will soon rank second of all the great nations of the world.

The fleet of American battleships which will go to the Pacific in December will steam 13,772 knots and consume 100,000 tons of coal.

It will probably be Sept. 15 before the New Haven Railroad will be able to shift from steam to electricity between Stamford and New York.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw remarks that the real sources of the country's wealth are intact, and this is evidently the opinion held by the American people in general.

In some parts of the country harvest hands are getting \$3 a day. The man with the hoe in these times carries a comfortable roll and soon earns enough to pay for a slice of government land.

The Japanese government has just placed an order with the Steel Corporation for \$1,800,000 worth of rails and bridge work for the Imperial Railway of Japan. In addition they are negotiating for \$3,000,000 worth of equipment, locomotives, steel cars, etc.

"We are going to ascertain where our deficit lies," says Postmaster General Meyer, "and see how it can be remedied as far as possible." This is good news for 80,000,000 people, all of whom are interested in sensible postal improvements.

Trade of the United States with Cuba in the fiscal year just ended aggregated almost \$150,000,000. The value of the imports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was \$97,441,590 and of the exports \$49,305,274. Both imports and exports exceeded those of any previous year.

It is told in England that Japan has ordered the Whitehead torpedo supply by buying 1000 of the weapons at a cost of \$6,000,000. Our government wanted some and could only secure 50. The best American torpedo only goes 3500 yards while the Whiteheads travel 4000.

Our western friends are jealous because they cannot have a live prince with them. Here is the way a Minnesota exchange expresses it: Prince Wilhelm of Sweden is the social lion at the Atlantic Coast resorts this month. He has quite eclipsed the sea serpent and the Teddy bear.

The severe drought of the last few months has caused embarrassment to many New England textile and paper mills. In many cases steam plants have been constructed for to supply the power. The rains of last Saturday and Sunday did much to alleviate the situation.

It is figured that \$160,000,000 a year is spent by tourists in Europe, of whom the largest proportion is Americans. It is said that during their respective seasons Switzerland gets 3,000,000 visitors, Paris 900,000, London 800,000, Berlin 500,000 and Vienna 300,000. If that money could be kept at home, and a share of it spent in Newport, this country would be better off.

President Roosevelt has approved Colonel Goethals' request to continue expenditures at the Panama canal in excess of the pro rata monthly allowance. Colonel Goethals asked for authority to expend \$3,000,000 more than the appropriation, saying it might save a year's time in completion of the canal. Congress will be requested to make appropriation to cover the deficiency.

Butte, Mont., is completely tied up by strikes. The city has been without a telephone service for the last six weeks on account of a sympathy strike of operators and linemen for some striking linemen in Utah. The telegraphic strike has almost completely isolated the city from the outside world. The newspapers contain no information from the outside world except clippings from other newspapers that are three days old. The strike of the mail clerks has left the post office in a crippled condition, while the strike of the machinists is gradually closing down the mines of Butte.

There is a proposition to have the National Guard in all the States offered by West Point graduates and made efficient by organization and practice, so that the State Militia will be equal to the regular army at all times. This is a move in the right direction and the only way in which the militia could be of any benefit to the United States. The entire militia would then be a vast standing army, ready for service in case of emergency. As we saw in the late Spanish war the militia, as it has been in the past, is but little more than a plaything. When wanted, it isn't there. The quicker it is put on a service footing the better. If the militia in all the States were organized on such a basis, there would be no need of a large standing army.

Kentucky Justice.

Commenting on the fact that for more than seven years Caleb Powers, elected attorney general of Kentucky in 1899, has been in jail pending a series of trials for the assassination of William Goebel, the Little Rock Democrat says: "Arkansas is not interested in the Caleb Powers case, no more than any other state aside from Kentucky, and no more than it is interested in any other cause of humanity and justice. But it has been dragging along as more of an element in the tense political condition of Kentucky than as an effort to administer justice. During all these years the high-spirited young Republican has been immured in jail, often under the very shadow of the house, until the whole country, irrespective of politics, has come to feel deep sympathy for him." The prisoner, the Democrat says, has already been deprived of liberty as long as in the case of those who take life under mitigating circumstances, though the charge against him is that of accessory. The Arkansas paper, though Democratic in politics, declares that "the case ought to be thrown out of court and the accused set free, and it is believed that even among the most rabid partisans there would be few words of criticism for the court that would take that step."

A fourth trial for Powers was recently postponed, and a judge must be selected for the case by Gov. Beckham, who shows no disposition to act during the pending campaign, in which he is a candidate for the United States Senate. It is charged that the shot that killed Goebel was fired from the window of the attorney general's office in the Capitol at Frankfort, a place that Powers was not likely to choose if in a conspiracy. Powers has always said that he is absolutely innocent and that he knows nothing of the murder or of any plot. Nor has any credible witness ever been produced against him. The manner of his several trials shows a conscious weakness on the part of the prosecution. In every case the juries have contained a majority of Goebel Democrats, and in one instance was composed of eleven Goebel Democrats and one alleged Republican, who kept Goebel's portrait hanging over the mantel of his room. Powers truly says that "the murder of Goebel has been lost sight of to a great extent in the mad desire of his friends to hang some one. The quarrel has come to be a purely political one. Many of the people who have been hounding me have forgotten the circumstances connected with the killing."

Beyond doubt the Republicans of Kentucky carried the state in the election of 1899. The Republican state officers were installed in office. But the new Legislature, led by Goebel, a member of the State Senate, under the forms of what was called the Goebel law, a sure-thing device by which the Legislature was made greater than the ballot, proceeded to count the Republicans out and count the Democrats in, with Goebel as governor. Hundreds of protesting voters flocked to Frankfort. Some one of them, in all probability, fired the tragic shot, though Goebel had bitter enemies in his own party. The murderer has never been singled out, though the Legislature offered a reward of \$100,000 in the case. Gov. Taylor was driven out of Kentucky, and for seven years has resided in Indiana, whose governor will not honor a regulation for him, holding that Taylor can not get a fair trial in his own state. Powers' experience proves the truth of this opinion.

New Haven Investigation.

At the department of justice in Washington little is known by officials in charge about the alleged investigation being made into affairs of New Haven road, Attorney-General Bonaparte is away and Assistant Attorney General Purdy to whom is submitted all matters as regards violations of law by railroads, is in Europe. He will be back, however, within a week or so and what investigation he may have ordered prior to his departure will then be looked into by him to ascertain if the department agents have secured sufficient evidence to justify the government in taking further proceedings.

Big Navies and Peace.

A couple of years ago England produced the biggest war vessel in the world, and at once we and the Japanese made plans to produce others a little bigger. Now England is planning to build one of 30,000 tons, more than 50 per cent. bigger than the Dreadnought; and already our naval officers are figuring on one of 40,000 tons, and Japan may be trusted to build one of 42,000 tons. Thus the effort to carry out the Roosevelt plan and assure perpetual peace by having a navy big enough to scare everybody else out of fighting is continually defeated.

It is said a bill will be introduced at the next Congress, dictated by Secretary Taft, to provide for the conversion of the national guard into an army of reserves, under direct charge of West Point graduates and army officers, the men to be kept on half-pay at all times except active duty. This plan is suggested by the inability of the army to secure necessary recruits.

It's now definitely known in New York, the "Tribune" says, that Stanford White's widow will be married to Charles F. McKim, president of the American Institute of Architects at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, early in September.

Secretary Taft evidently takes the view that Bryan is the permanent and only Democratic leader, and no one who keeps tabs on the party can fail to reach the same conclusion.

Ex-President Cleveland is suffering from chronic indigestion which will prevent his usual summer trip to New Hampshire.

The famous Saratoga Club, at Saratoga, N. Y., built by Richard Canfield at a cost of \$600,000, is to be sold, as it is now being run at a loss.

Rhode Island Day, Sept. 10th.

The Rhode Island official party to visit the Jamestown Bicentennial will consist of seventy-five people, including Governor James H. Higgins, the Lieutenant-Governor, General State Officers, the General and Personal Staff and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Rhode Island. They will leave Providence on Saturday, Sept. 7th, via Merchants and Miners and will arrive at Pine Beach Pier on Monday, Sept. 9th, at 8.15 a. m., where they will be met by President Tucker and other officials of the Exposition Company. They will stop at Pine Beach Hotel.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.

The day will be spent in automobile riding and visiting the various points of interest around the Exposition.

RHODE ISLAND DAY, SEPT. 10TH.

At 11 a. m. Governor Higgins and official party, accompanied by President Tucker and other officials of the Exposition Company, will proceed in automobiles to the Auditorium where the ceremonies of the day will be held. The Governor will be escorted to the Auditorium by a platoon of the 12th U. S. Cavalry.

AUDITORIUM, 11:30 A. M.

Hon. John Taggart Blodgett, President of the Rhode Island Commission will preside.

Music—Selected.
Address of Welcome by Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, President of the Exposition Company.

Address of Welcome by His Excellency, Gov. Claude A. Swanson of Virginia.

Music—Selected.
Response by His Excellency Gov. James H. Higgins of Rhode Island.

Music—Selected.
Address by President Faunce of Brown University.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."
September 10th is the 94th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, which took place on Sept. 10th, 1813, and which resulted in a victory for the American Fleet under the command of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, a native of Rhode Island.

3 p. m. Parade of all troops on the grounds to be reviewed by the Governor of Rhode Island.

4 to 6 p. m. Reception tendered to Gov. Higgins and official party by the Rhode Island Commission at the Rhode Island Building. Admission by card only.

Sept. 11th.—The Governor and official party will make a pilgrimage to Jamestown Island.
Sept. 12.—The day will be spent visiting the warships in Hampton Roads and other points of interest. The Governor and official party will leave for Rhode Island at 6 p. m.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1907.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent August 30 to Sept. 3, warm wave Sept. 2, cool wave Sept. 1 to 5. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Sept. 4, cross west of Rockies country by close of 5, great central valleys 6 to 8, eastern states 9. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about September 4, great central valleys 6, eastern states 8. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about September 7, great central valleys 9, eastern states 11.

"This disturbance will follow a great fall in temperatures and will bring a moderate warm wave, but on most parts of the continent temperatures will average below normal, and frequent showers may be expected as this disturbance passes eastward."

The center of the August drought was about 300 miles further southwest than I had calculated and it is now seen that the central parts of the drought was not far from central Texas. On account of this error the line between the expected northern excessive rains and the expected drought in southwestern part of the corn section, was further southwestward than calculated.

This leaves the frost king master of the situation. Where the drought prevailed killing frosts may not be feared before Sept. 20. But further north, where rains have been excessive and the crops are not mature, the early frosts now become a dangerous element in the crop weather situation.

There are four periods to be watched and feared, Sept. 4, 10, 16, and 21. Killing frosts are expected to reach parts of Canada and some northern sections of the States not far from Sept. 4, along meridian 90; a little earlier west of that line and a little later east of it. After that each successive frost date given is expected to send killing frosts further south. The last one, about Sept. 21, reaching northern parts of the cotton belt.

We are now able to approximate the dates and locations of the local droughts, excessive rains and frosts and we are rapidly approaching that perfection in the calculations that will enable us to be much more successful in forecasting these three important features of the weather.

About August 31, I expect the hot wave of the disturbance to be near meridian 90. On that meridian, and a little later further east, I expect an extensive cool wave not long after Sept. 1. The fall in temperature will be great, reaching its lowest on that line not far from Sept. 4.

I expect the southwestern drought to be broken within the week, whose central day will be Sept. 7 and that week will be a momentous period as to killing frosts in the northern states and the spring wheat country of Canada.

The storms about and immediately following Sept. 1 will be of greater than average force or intensity and will affect the whole continent. But my readers must not understand the word storm to mean anything destructive. We say rain storm, hail storm, snow storm, etc., without implying anything dangerous. I use the shorter term, storm for convenience. When I expect a dangerous storm you will have no reason for misunderstanding my meaning.

I now have a good force of clerks at work on the weather records and the calculations of the 1908 crop weather forecasts. With past experience, renewed health, and better facilities, I hope for great improvements over all past efforts.

Washington Matters.

Secretary Root Shortly to Leave for Mexico to be Guest of President Diaz—Secretary Taft Touring the West, Making Political Speeches—Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1907.

The news that the Secretary of State, Elihu Root, is at William Muldoo's Sanatorium, near New York, has given rise to a number of wholly unfounded reports to the effect that Mr. Root has suffered a nervous breakdown, has quarrelled with the President, content plates resigning from the Cabinet, etc., all of which your correspondent is in a position emphatically to deny. Mr. Root has had no quarrel with the President, and he has no thought of resigning from the Cabinet. On the contrary, he expects to start next month for Mexico where he will be the guest of President Diaz for a short time. Neither is Mr. Root a nervous wreck, although it is a fact that he is out with the heavy responsibilities of his high position, and the great amount of detail work which devolves upon him because he has not been given competent assistants.

There is another reason, however, why Mr. Root deemed it wise to spend the few remaining weeks of his vacation at Muldoo's and that is that despite the fact that he went to his summer home at Clinton, N. Y., with the hope of securing complete rest, hardly a day has passed on which one or more visitors have not arrived from New York. As Mr. Root's place is quite distant from the station, it was necessary to keep most of these over night, and the Secretary has sat far into the night, evening after evening, talking politics, finances, etc., with his New York friends, many of whom were his clients when he practiced his profession in New York, and whom he was bound to treat with the utmost courtesy. Flushing his vacation speeding to its close without his having enjoyed the complete rest which he so sorely needed, he determined to retire to Muldoo's and now no friend can get at him without first encountering Muldoo, and even now the ex-prizefighter would not be a pleasant gentleman to tackle. Mr. Root spends much time in the saddle, practically all his waking hours in the open air, and is thus able to sleep from ten to twelve hours out of the twenty-four. He writes his friends in Washington that he expects to return to Washington rested and rejuvenated and ready for the hard winter's work that is ahead of him.

Secretary Taft's western trip and the speeches in which he is announcing the platform on which he asks the Presidential nomination continue to attract the attention of the politicians in Washington, and while the Secretary has not made any effort to capture his audience by bursts of oratory or flights of fancy, and while his speeches have been as free from anything savouring of demagoguery as is the man himself, it is generally conceded that he is daily becoming better known and a more difficult candidate for the anti-Roosevelt faction to defeat. Mr. Taft has simply demonstrated his adherence to that body of political and economic propositions which are known as the Roosevelt policies; he has also displayed a judicial temperament and a respect for the constitution which are very attractive to some Republicans who have, unwearably, no doubt, feared that President Roosevelt was going too far in his efforts to correct all evils through the federal government.

It is generally agreed among the politicians that the loyalty of the people to Roosevelt and the desire of many that he should accept a third term are preventing that enthusiasm for other candidates which would be certain if he were accepted as a fact that the President would not accept another nomination. For Mr. Taft this situation has many advantages. For other candidates it is a detriment to their ambitions. It is a safe prediction, however, that when the proper time comes, probably about the end of this year, President Roosevelt will make a final and unequivocal statement completely and absolutely eliminating himself from consideration, and when he does so he will contrive in some manner to let the voters know that he regards Mr. Taft as the man most in sympathy with, most loyal to, and most capable of carrying the Roosevelt policies to a successful issue.

Just at present the anti-Roosevelt faction in the Republican party is in a lull as regards a candidate. The first of the so-called conservative candidates put forth Senator Knox. Mr. Knox is a man of ability, he has received the endorsement of his state convention, and it was hoped that he might be the man to lead the anti-Rooseveltites to victory. Reports of his strength began to come in from the far west, and for a time the outlook was favorable. Then his far west adherents were identified as the men who are amenable to President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway and that hurt the Pennsylvania. In New England, Senator Murray Crane, who quarrelled with the President over the Railway Rate Bill, made a personal canvass and was unable to find any Knox sentiment, and so reported to Senator Aldrich when that statesman returned recently from Europe. The boom of Vice-President Fairbanks has been so seriously punctured that the more skillful politicians no longer take it seriously. Speaker Cannon's boom might prove the most powerful of all, were it not for the Speaker's great age and the fear that he would not live through his term.

At present, there are many indications that the anti-Roosevelt crowd will settle on Governor Hughes, not because they entirely like him, but because they regard him as the most available candidate and because before he was elected Governor his associations and affiliations were all with the corporations. Should there be a deadlock in the convention which prevented the nomination of Taft, at least by the third ballot, George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless stand an excellent chance as the compromise candidate, and Mr. Cortelyou, who has unbounded faith in his star of destiny, which, in a few short years, has taken him from a stenographer, desk to the second highest place in the Cabinet, is a strong believer in the likelihood of that deadlock. At Oyster Bay, however, it is believed that there will be no deadlock, and that William H. Taft will be nominated on the second ballot, the first being largely composed of complimentary votes for the several favorite sons.

In the year 1857 the treasury revenue of the United States Government was \$68,000,000, an amount nearly equaled now by the monthly receipts. Another tenfold increase in the next fifty years would reach amazing figures.

Need of Sanity.

The views of Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the treasury, as to the essential needs of the day are interesting, showing, as they do, that after all what is needed as much as anything else is the exercise of sanity, with regard to the many vital questions of the day. Mr. Shaw says:

"Our farms produce more than \$3,500,000,000 per annum and the prospect is good for an average crop. Our mines yield more than \$1,500,000,000 and our forests more than \$1,000,000,000. And neither of these sources of wealth have been exhausted. The output of our factories, in other than food products is approximately \$12,000,000,000 and no fires have been extinguished."

"The railways earn more than \$2,000,000,000, and they are all in successful operation. The payrolls of our factories and railways aggregate approximately \$3,500,000,000, and the scale of wages has not been reduced."

"In other words, the real sources of the people's wealth have not yet been affected, and the ability of industrial concerns to pay dividends is not measured by the market prices of their stocks."

"Logical reasons for serious conditions are therefore wanting. Psychological reasons are never wanting. Some check in the speed at which we are going is most desirable, and the checking process has probably begun. It will now require a fair measure of confidence and courage to prevent our retardation in our industries. Capital cannot be forced into activity, but it can be forced out of activity. I have never seen the time when universal sanity was more essential to our well-being."

Charles M. Schwab, the great steel magnate, says: "I do not think hard times are imminent. I do believe, however, that a business contraction is at hand and that it is imperative; but I can see nothing in the business situation to warrant any fear of a serious and far-reaching depression. The country is going ahead at a tremendous pace and nothing can halt its stride permanently."

In the police court on Friday the chauffeur for Mr. Louis Brugliere was fined \$20 and costs for overstepping.

Deaths.

In this city, 21th inst., Clementina Hanson, widow of Charles Manigault Morris. Suddenly, in this city, 25th inst., Dennis W. Sheehan.

In this city, 25th inst., Gertrude S. wife of Frederick A. Stanhope, aged 57 years.

In this city, 25th inst., Maria N. H., widow of George Gratrix, aged 22 years.

In this city, 25th inst., at her residence, 45 Market street, Margaret, wife of Rocco Barone, aged 55 years.

In this city, Aug. 29, Larry King, son of Simon K. and Annie E. Westall, aged 22 years.

In this city, 30th inst., Herbert Spencer, son of Adolphus and Harriet M. Foster, aged 15 years, 5 months.

In this city, 28th inst., Catherine M., daughter of the late John and Bridget O'Brien, residence 22 Third street.

In Chelsea, Mass., 25th inst., James Lawton, son of the late William S. and Sallie F. Lawton, aged 75 years.

New Moon, 7th day, 4th. evening.
First Quarter, 14th day, 10th. 4th. evening.
Full Moon, 21st day, 10th. 3rd. evening.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 6th. 5th. morning.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5 MILES FROM NEWPORT.

"I have for sale an excellent little farm with 7 room cottage, well, cistern, stable for 2 horses and 5 cows. Good carriage house. About 10 acres of land. This farm is situated on Paradise Avenue in Middletown and would make an excellent poultry farm. Price only \$500. Apply to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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Coming to their Senses.

We learn from the political writer of the Boston Transcript that "the Republicans are beginning to come to their senses" with respect to making the New York & New Haven and Boston & Maine merger an issue of the coming campaign. With the enumeration that the mass of Republicans never lost their senses over this subject, and the understanding that the recovery is of certain gentlemen who fancy that they are leaders, we are glad to hear it. So far as this matter is concerned, Mr. Whitney stands head and shoulders in common sense over these individuals who beat tom-toms and yelled their resolutions to protect this commonwealth from the ravages of a rapacious corporation under the direction of an infamous Charles S. Mellen.

Mr. Whitney says that a merger is good business for all the interests of the commonwealth, and he has always insisted that a merger should be properly safeguarded. The foolish attempt to make the merger a political issue began by an insinuation that no merger at all could be allowed, and shaded off into a congeries of mystical "ifs" and "buts." In the meantime, business men who saw in the merger proposition only a reasonable and desirable scheme were wondering why all this rousing air and waving of hands over a matter which needed seriousness and carefulness. So the "leaders," having looked back to see that nobody was following, are trying to find the head of the procession once more. Their course indicates that they have sense enough to learn—as is encouraging—New Bedford Standard.

Quietly living at the age of 77 on a farm near Albion, Mich., is Deane Magee, who served with the forces of Kossuth in the Hungarian uprising of 1848, was made prisoner and sent to Italy, served in the Italian army for a time under compulsion, later for a year in Switzerland, fought under Garibaldi in Italy, came to this country and was a Union soldier in the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, formerly of this city, but now of New York, are visiting in this city.

Middletown.

The five schools of the town will reopen on Tuesday for the fall term. A special school committee meeting was held at the town hall on Wednesday afternoon and several changes are likely to be made among the teachers.

A part of the Turner Road facing Turner's road and Green End avenue, is being divided up into small house lots. One cottage was erected last fall and another is nearly completed.

The August meeting of the Ronkonkoma Dramatic Club will be held in the form of a dance at the town hall Saturday evening, which was postponed from last Saturday on account of the rain.

Somewhat over \$180 was realized as the proceeds of the recent clam bake held by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Bryer Farm on the East Main Road.

Mrs. Eliza Arnold of New York, who has not occupied the Arnold Villa for some years, is expected here on Monday and the house is being put in readiness for her occupancy.

The recent macadamizing of Honeyman Hill has been completed this week and with the application of dustulins, the gift of Mrs. T. J. Emery, makes one of the most acceptable pieces of highway in the town.

The recent fair held at St. George's School by St. Columba's Guild for the benefit of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel was one of the most successful ever held by this Guild, who cleared over \$400.

Quite a number from Middletown attended the annual clam bake held at the Stone Church, Westport, on Wednesday.

Friday has been set apart by the Epworth League as a grand Rally Day and it was observed by appropriate evening services at the vestry of the M. E. church, which were conducted by the pastor's wife, Mrs. H. H. Critchlow. Her subject for the evening was "The Divine Call."

Professor John T. Huntington closed, on Wednesday, his summer home on Indian Avenue and has returned to Hartford, Conn. His daughter, Mrs. James Alexander, and her husband, the Rev. James Alexander, who have been spending the summer with him, have returned to their home in Concord, N. H.

Rev. Arthur Rogers of Westchester, Penn., who with his family is spending his vacation at "Lazy Lawn," the summer home of his sister-in-law, Miss Frances Arnold, will officiate at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irish who have been occupying the upper tenement in the Dawson Cottage have removed to the Wm. Peckham Farm, corner of 3rd Beach road and Wapping road.

Cleveland House

27 CLARKE STREET.

The most modern and up to date House in the City.

A perfect House for Permanent or Transient Guests.

Rates, \$2.00 Per Day.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

Apply to

28 CORNELIUS MORIARTY, Prop'r.

PERRY HOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

BRIDGE GAVE WAY

Workmen on Great Structure
Had No Time to Escape

OVER FOUR SCORE DEAD

Drowned Like Rats in a Trap When
They Were Dragged Down into St.
Lawrence River Amid Tangle of
Twisted Iron and Steel

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The great Quebec bridge collapsed late yesterday afternoon and now the vast mass of steel work lies in a tangled wreck across the St. Lawrence channel. A careful estimate places the loss of life at 54.

The bridge fell at exactly 5:23 o'clock last evening, just as many of the workmen were preparing to leave. The accident was so terrible in its effectiveness in wiping out the lives of the men employed that very little is known as to the cause of the disaster.

The bridge was about a mile and a half in length, and half of it, from the south shore to midstream, crumpled up and dropped into the water. Ninety men were at work on this section of the structure and the whistle had just blown for the men to leave off work for the day when there came a grinding sound from the bridge at midstream. The men turned to see what had happened and an instant later the cry went up "the bridge is falling."

The men made a rush shoreward, but the distance was too great for them to escape. The fallen section of the bridge dragged others after it, the snapping girders and cables booming like a crash of artillery. Terror had deathness to the feet of the frightened workmen as they sped shoreward, but only a few of them reached safety before the last piece of ironwork on the south shore was dragged into the river. Near the shore the wreckage of the bridge did not go below the surface of the water and eight workmen who remained above water were rescued and taken to a hospital.

The steamer Glenmont had just cleared the bridge when the first section fell. The water thrown up by the debris came clear over the bridge of the steamer. The captain at once lowered boats. The small boats piled backward and forward over the sunken wreckage for half an hour, but there was no sign of life.

The twisted iron and steel had its victims in a terrible death grip. A few floating timbers and the broken strands of the bridge toward the north shore were the only signs that anything unusual had happened. There was not a ripple on the surface of the river.

The southern extension of the bridge which collapsed was rapidly nearing the zenith of the immense steel arch which was to span the river. For 600 feet from the shore the massive steel structure reared on arch with no supports save the piers from the shore and one pier in the river about 150 feet from the shore, while the outward extremity was 180 feet above the water.

The end of the half arch bent down a trifle and a moment later the whole enormous fabric began to give way, slowly at first, then with a terrific crash which was plainly heard in Quebec and which shook the whole countryside so that the inhabitants rushed out of their homes thinking that an earthquake had occurred.

Of the 52 men working on the bridge, eight have so far been recovered alive. Of the other 44, 16 have been taken from the water dead, and it is feared that all the others, or most of them, have either been drowned or crushed by the falling girders.

The horror of the situation was increased by the fact that there were a number of wounded men pinned in the wreckage near the shore. Their groans and shrieks could be plainly heard by the anxious crowds who were waiting at the water's edge, but nothing could be done to rescue them or relieve their sufferings. There were no searchlights available and by the feeble light of lanterns it was impossible to even locate some of the sufferers.

Nothing is known of the cause of the disaster. There was nothing of an untoward nature reported that could give the slightest indication during the past few days that the huge structure was in a dangerous condition. It was built on such immense lines that it did not seem possible that it could break down. Whether it was caused by a defect in the materials or by an error in the calculations of the engineers is a mere matter of conjecture.

The Quebec bridge was begun about seven years ago and it was to be finished in 1909. Subsidies had been granted by the federal and provincial governments and the city of Quebec and the estimated cost of the work was \$10,000,000.

The bridge was remarkable in that it was to be the longest single-span cantilever bridge in the world, the length of the span in the center being 1500 feet, or 200 feet longer than that of the Fifth bridge, at present the world's longest single bridge span. There has been no bridge across the St. Lawrence below Montreal.

Japanese Peasants Starving
Tokio, Aug. 29.—Thousands of peasants are destitute and starving in consequence of the disastrous floods that have visited the central provinces of Japan during the last few days. The price of rice is higher today than ever before and the rice famine is wide spread.

Cleveland Suffers From Indigestion
Princeton, N. J., Aug. 27.—Former President Grover Cleveland has not yet left Princeton to join his family at their summer home, and the probability now is that he will not do so at all, but will await their return here. Cleveland is still suffering from indigestion, but he is up and about the house.

FELL TWO THOUSAND FEET

Aeronaut Survives an Awful Plunge
at a County Fair

Harnstable, Mass., Aug. 30.—Nearly 6000 people at the county fair here saw Professor Maloney, a balloonist, drop 2000 feet to earth, strike on the top of a cedar fence post and escape with his life.

Maloney made his ascent late yesterday afternoon and as the visitors at the fair grounds gazed heavenward they saw that his attempts to cut his parachute were fruitless. A sharp easterly wind had twisted the rope, which connects with the knife, amongst the mass of cords higher up and out of reach of the balloonist.

For fully two miles Maloney floated along. The hot air was rapidly leaking from the big bag above him and he prepared for the long drop. Maloney and the balloon came earthward rapidly. He struck on the top of a big cedar post, used by farmers to mark off their fields, in a half standing position. His back was terribly torn and his left arm was badly injured.

A long line of automobiles rushed to the spot where Maloney had fallen. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and was hurried to a hotel in Harnstable Center, two miles distant. Physicians who attended him stated that as far as they have been able to learn he is not internally injured. His escape is regarded as miraculous.

Took Life in Sensational Manner

Methuen, Mass., Aug. 30.—Samuel F. Nute, a patient recently released from an insane asylum on probation, took his life at his home here. Following signs of violence two police officers were called upon to investigate the trouble. They found Nute locked in his bedroom and when they demanded admittance they were answered by 11 revolver shots, the bullets penetrating the door. "Smoke was later seen to be issuing from Nute's room and a fire alarm was turned in. The firemen forced an entrance to the room and found Nute's bed and a bundle of papers on fire, and Nute lying dead in the closet, having inflicted two terrible bullet wounds upon himself. Nute was 26 years old and unmarried. He lived with his parents.

Three Deaths Due to Falls

Boston, Aug. 30.—Three deaths due to falls were reported at police headquarters last night. Cornelius J. Connolly, 45 years old, fell from a wagon, the wheels of which passed over his head and body. He died on the way to a hospital.

A man named McKinley fell from the roof of a house where he was at work. In reaching for a tool he lost his balance and fell 60 feet to the street. He was dead when bystanders reached him.

Michael Chevro, 14 years old, while playing on the roof of his home, accidentally ran off the edge and fell to the street, 45 feet below. He died in a short time.

Big Fire on Camp Grounds

Exeter, N. H., Aug. 30.—Thirteen cottages, three barns and a number of smaller buildings at the Hedding camp grounds were burned late yesterday afternoon, and five other cottages were badly damaged. The blaze was placed under control only after aid had been summoned from neighboring towns. A large number of trees which formed the beautiful camp ground grove were burned and many others were cut down to stop the progress of the flames. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000.

Balloons Sailed Over Fifty Miles

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 30.—After traveling more than 50 miles, measuring in a straight line, the two Stevens balloons which ascended here yesterday afternoon came to earth justly last evening, one landing in Somers, Conn., a few miles southeast of Springfield, Mass., and the other landing in Indian Orchard, just east of Springfield. The voyage of both balloons was comparatively uneventful. At different heights they met varying currents of air, which made their course a zigzag one.

Men Hired to Blow Up Bakery

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 30.—Francis Paika, who recently started a bakery here, has discovered a plot to blow up his place by means of a bomb. Paika's bakery has been a success from the start, and a competitor for the trade of rye bread eaters hopes to get him out of the way by destroying the building, according to Paika, who says he has found two men who confessed that they had each been paid \$15 by an enemy to blow his place up. They will now act as witnesses for him.

Alleged Mail Car Thief

Boston, Aug. 30.—Charged with breaking into a mail car and stealing a suit case containing a suit of clothes and a United States mail pouch, Herbert Lakeman, aged 26, was arrested here. His home is in South Boston, and, according to police records, he has served sentences in the house of correction and state prison for robbery.

Topics Relating to Law

Portland, Me., Aug. 30.—International arbitration, international law and international trade, and divorce jurisdiction were the general topics upon which papers were read by distinguished authors and authorities at the first day's meetings of the 24th annual conference of the International Law association.

Capture of Alleged Murderer

Colebrook, N. H., Aug. 28.—Sallaro Garabaeau, aged 40, charged with the killing of Alphonzo Delphi, another Italian, during a quarrel over a strike, was captured in the woods near North Stratford. He was in an exhausted condition and could go no further.

"Reign of Terror" Advocated

Amsterdam, Aug. 27.—A small army of detectives of almost every nationality is here to watch the delegates to the anarchist congress, now in session. It is understood that at yesterday's session, which was held behind closed doors, Emma Goldman advocated a "reign of terror" as the means of readjusting social conditions in the United States.

DEWEY'S BOMB

Unwritten Law Resolution Sprung
on Lawyers' Convention

SEVEN ARTICLES OF FAITH

Unwritten Law Declared to Be
Foundation of Common Law, Com-
mon Sense and Common Justice
—Resolution Indefinitely Postponed

Portland, Me., Aug. 28.—A sensation was sprung at the meeting yesterday of the American Bar association when Judge Henry S. Dewey of Boston introduced a resolution containing articles of faith to the effect that the association teaches that every good law is in harmony with the unwritten law, so-called; that the unwritten law is the word of God; that the real foundation of the common law of England, so-called, is the unwritten law, and that this unwritten law is the real foundation of all good laws since the beginning of the world. The resolution, which was indefinitely postponed, was as follows:

The American Bar association, in convention assembled, declares the following articles of faith, namely:

First—That the everlasting God is the supreme Judge of the world.

Second—That this association teaches that every good law is in harmony with the unwritten law, so-called.

Third—That the unwritten law, so-called, is the word of God.

Fourth—That at the beginning of the Christian era the Holy Judge, who was and is both real and ideal, proclaimed the sum and substance of the pure and true law of government in the statute which is translated in the authorized version of the Holy Bible, as follows, namely:

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

Fifth—That the real foundation of the common law of England, so-called, is the unwritten law, so-called, and that this unwritten law is the real foundation of all good laws since the beginning of the world, the foundation of common law, common sense, common justice throughout the universe.

Sixth—That mercy and justice are one and inseparable, and that it is the duty of every good lawyer to work to the end that all men shall receive merited justice in court and in the country.

Seventh—That for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, the American Bar association pledges its life, its fortune and its sacred honor. Judge Dewey asked that the resolution be printed for further consideration at the session today. There were objections to this disposition of the resolution from all parts of the hall and James G. Crosby (Iowa) said the convention might as well formally adopt the Ten Commandments.

George B. Peck (Illinois) moved that the consideration of the proposed resolutions be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed.

Expects to Prove Patrick's Innocence

Norfolk, Aug. 29.—At yesterday's session of the American Osteopathic association here Dr. William Smith of the faculty of the American Osteopathic school at Kirksville, Mo., made an address on the case of Albert T. Patrick, now in Sing Sing prison for the murder of millionaire Rice, declaring that he yet expects to prove by osteopathy that Patrick is innocent.

Railroad Telegraphers May Strike

New York, Aug. 30.—Leaders of the striking commercial telegraphers are keeping their eyes on the railroad operators, and National President Small says that he would not be surprised if there would be a general strike of the railroad telegraphers within the next few days. They are protesting against handling commercial work.

For the Good of Mankind

Geneva, Aug. 29.—An important organization has been launched here. It is entitled the Universal Society of the White Cross of Geneva, and its purpose is the unifying of the efforts of all countries to combat tuberculosis, cancer, epidemics of infectious diseases and social evils, such as alcoholism, etc.

Brothers Drowned in River

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 28.—Joseph Sullivan, aged 19, and John Sullivan, his 17-year-old brother, were drowned and Montague Pritchard, aged 21, narrowly escaped death in a canoeing accident on Taunton river last night. A strong wind overturned the craft, throwing all three into the water.

Fatal Automobile Accident

Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Robert G. Strange of New York, aged 35, was fatally injured by being thrown from the automobile which her husband was driving at the rate of about 50 miles an hour at North Egremont. Strange is proprietor of an automobile garage in New York city.

"Lord" Barrington a Prison Clerk

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 29.—"Lord" Frederick S. Barrington, convicted of the murder of James P. McCan, yesterday was brought from St. Louis to begin his life sentence in the penitentiary. He will be a clerk in the office of a shoe company, a prison contracting firm.

Killed by Bite of Cat

New Britain, Conn., Aug. 26.—Hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a pet cat, caused the death of Mrs. Alice M. Ward yesterday at Newington. A year ago Mrs. Ward was knitting when a large pet cat which had been playing with the yarn bit her on the foot. The wound never healed and part of the time Mrs. Ward was demented because of her sufferings.

HIGHWAY MURDER

Milkman Robbed by the Victim of
a Y.

SHOT DOWN IN HIS CART

Crime Evidently Carefully Planned by
One Who Expected to Get Large
Amount of Money—Horse Was Sent
Home With Dead Man's Body

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 29.—Deliberate, cold-blooded murder, for the purpose of getting only a small sum of money, committed by a boy, still in his teens, with a petty 22-calibre revolver, is the story of the killing of Milkman Hugh J. Kane of Ludlow yesterday noon. The identity of the boy is still unknown, but the police have an excellent description of him, and even have one suspect in mind already, and led by State Detective McKing of Holyoke, the police of Holyoke, Springfield, Chicopee and Ludlow are all working vigorously.

The circumstances of the murder are so extraordinary that it seems almost sure it must have been committed by a young fellow who was a degenerate. When Kane was returning to his Ludlow farm from Holyoke with his day's collections from the milk route, amounting at most to not more than \$40, the young fellow evidently obtained the privilege of riding with him, and when Kane was off his guard shot the milkman, searched his pockets for money, settled the dying man down in the cart, jumped out and closed the doors and then sent the horse along home.

The young murderer was seen immediately afterwards running towards Fairview, but the crime was not discovered until the horse pulled the wagon into the Kane farmyard, half an hour later. Before 9 o'clock Kane had died without regaining consciousness.

When the fact of the murder became known the greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens for miles around, and talk of lynching was heard in many quarters in case the highwayman and murderer was captured.

The robbery was evidently carefully planned. Kane had just finished a collecting tour among his customers in Holyoke and was on his way home when he was murdered. The highwayman evidently supposed that Kane would have a considerable sum of money in his pockets.

Kane was unmarried, 32 years of age and highly respected both in Holyoke and Ludlow.

Boy Arrested on Suspicion

Albany, Aug. 30.—David Lee, aged 16, who claims his home is in Worcester, Mass., was arrested by the Albany police on suspicion of knowing something of the murder of Hugh J. Kane, who was shot to death and robbed at Ludlow, Mass. Dep is being held pending the arrival of an officer from Springfield. He denies all knowledge of the crime.

Nelson Morris Passes Away

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Nelson Morris, the well known packer of this city, died after an illness of several weeks. He was a victim of heart disease complicated with kidney trouble. Morris was born in Germany in 1840. He came to this country when 11 years old, landing in Philadelphia penniless. He went to work in the stock yards here for \$5 a month the first year. His first packing house was opened in 1862. His fortune is estimated at many millions.

BABY TORTURED
BY ITCHING RASH

Face and Feet Covered—Rest
Broken and Would Cry Until Tired
Out—"Cradle Cap" Added to
Baby's Torture—Tries Cuticura
Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF
AND SPEEDY CURE

"My baby was about nine months old when she had rash on her face and feet. Her feet seemed to irritate her most, especially at night. They would crawl under her feet, and she would cry until she was tired out. I had always used Cuticura Soap myself, and had heard of so many cures by the Cuticura Remedies that I thought I would give them a trial. The improvement was noticeable in a few hours, and before I had used one box of the Cuticura Ointment her feet were well and have never troubled her since. I also used it to remove what is known as "cradle cap" from her head, and it worked like a charm as it cleansed and healed the scalp at the same time. Now I keep Cuticura Ointment on hand in case of any little rash or insect bites, as it takes out the inflammation at once. Perhaps this may be the means of helping other suffering babies. Mrs. Mattie Currier, Thomaston, Me., June 9, 1906."



In a few hours, and before I had used one box of the Cuticura Ointment her feet were well and have never troubled her since. I also used it to remove what is known as "cradle cap" from her head, and it worked like a charm as it cleansed and healed the scalp at the same time. Now I keep Cuticura Ointment on hand in case of any little rash or insect bites, as it takes out the inflammation at once. Perhaps this may be the means of helping other suffering babies. Mrs. Mattie Currier, Thomaston, Me., June 9, 1906."

CUTICURA—THE SET, \$1.

Consisting of Cuticura Soap Ointment and Pills.

A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humors of Infants, Children, and Adults. Cuticura Soap (Set) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Set) to Purify the Blood. Sold Everywhere. Write for Free Book. Cuticura, Boston, Mass. Mailed Free. How to Use Soap and Scalp.

Industrial Trust Company,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - - \$7,000,000 00

Money deposited in our Savings Department on or before August 15th draws interest from August 1st. Dividends payable in February and August. The present rate of interest on these accounts is FOUR per cent.

OFFICE WITH
NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

303 THAMES STREET.

Phone 1133

SCHREIER'S,

143 Thames Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Java and Panama Hats

BEACH, GARDEN and AUTO HATS

All the Newest Shapes in

DRESS HATS.

Fine Selection

Coque and Ostrich Plumes.

COLLEGE HAT BANDS.

Sole Agents for

Marcel Hair Waver.

SPECIALTIES IN VEILINGS.

CHAFING DISHES

With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pocahontas Pittston

Georges Creek Lehigh

Lykens Valley Reading

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NEWPORT COAL COMPANY,

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You can find anything you want in our assortment of

SOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS.

ALSO A VERY COMPLETE LINE OF

NICE STATIONERY

FROM TEN CENTS PER BOX UP.

At Postal Station, No. 1, 174 Broadway.

S. S. THOMPSON.

Army Stores From America

London, Aug. 28.—War Secretary Haldane, answering a question in the house of commons, announced that he proposed purchasing army stores in America when he can get them there, equally good or better than elsewhere, at more satisfactory prices, without apologizing to the local protectionists who insist that British firms should be given the preference, irrespective of price or quality.

Death's Harvest in India

Washington, Oct. 30.—The current issue of the public health reports published by the marine hospital service contains a review of the mortality statistics for India for the year 1906, in which the number of deaths attributed to plague is placed at 59,610. The number of deaths from fever is placed at 1,122,579, and from cholera 192,590.

Square Deal by Bank President

Portland, Oct. 30.—President Moore of the defunct Oregon Trust and Savings bank has announced his intention of donating unconditionally to Receiver Devlin 5000 acres of wheat land to be used in paying the depositors of the bank. The land is valued at \$300,000.

Life Saved by Dead Man

Middleton, N. Y., Aug. 27.—While walking on the railroad tracks here Otis Few of Trenton was struck by a train and killed. His body struck his companion, Darius Brown of Danbury, Conn., throwing the latter from the track and saving his life.

Salvador Accepts Our Good Offices

Washington, Aug. 30.—The acceptance by Salvador of the good offices of the United States in the Central American dispute was received at the state department late yesterday, having been forwarded from Oyster Bay. The note of President Figueroa was not made public.

What Betty Thinks of Bobby.

Carolyn Welch September St. Nicholas.
My brother is the grandest boy: You
ought to see him jump. From big, high
steps where I'm afraid, he just comes
down ker-plump!

I'm just exactly Bobby's size 'cause we
are twins, you see. But I don't know such
things and tell them all to me.

He tells me every single day, "You don't
know nothing, you see," and then I know
New York while I'm this play, you still
still on the wall."

Sometimes he says, "Don't bother me,"
and then I know, of course, he's making
up some game about my dolly and his horse.

And if I tell him what to do, he'll do it—
but he'll say, "No, I know that! I want to do
it anyway!"

He's very kind, my brother is—he's not like
other boys. When he doesn't want them, I can
always have our toys.

And he's great! He always tells me the
biggest fun. But I know I have to be polite—I take the
other one.

He lets me watch him building things; he
doesn't mind a bit. And when he builds a doll or string, he
lets me run for it.

And when we play, he lets me choose what
I think is most fun. Then, if he doesn't like that game, we
choose another one.

Bobby is very brave and bold. I suppose
he's like that. If I ever hear him at once, he'd kill
them with one shot!

For Bobby says he's not afraid of anything
at all. And he can shoot an elephant! He told
me, but I don't.

I do love Bobby. And sometimes I tell him
so. But he says, "You're a boy, you know."
"Oh, please, don't bother me!"

Of course I'd rather be a girl—but lots of
fun I make. When Bobby says, "No, girls can't go."
You couldn't stand it, Sis."

I guess I could. I'm big as Bob; for we are
twins, you see. But Bobby knows so much, of course, and
tells it all to me.

Sometimes he lets me hear him say his
spelling lesson through the door. And then I do
him sums for him, and he says, "Good for you!"

It makes me feel so glad and proud, to
think I can be like Bobby. Even a little like Bob, when he's so
good to me.

The Battlefield.

A mother's heart is a battlefield.
A mother's heart is a battlefield.
Where love and duty meet,
And life and death are near.
A mother's heart is the plain where meet
Through all her days of life
The legions of the childhood feet,
The glittering ghosts of strife.

A mother's heart is a field of war,
Where none may know, may see,
The wonder of the guns that roar,
The anguished hours that flee.
A mother's heart is a battle home,
Full of the few who have been
With her where shadows fill the gloom,
Have felt what she has felt.

A mother's heart is warfare's realm,
In it unseen of time,
Rings the grim war that overwhelms,
But for her faith and love.
A mother's heart is where she hides
So much she never tells.
So much that in her soul abides,
And conquering lovehold dwells.

A mother's heart—oh, sacred place,
Oh, templed heart, how fair
To kneel beside its shrine of grace,
To kneel and worship there!
A mother's heart is calm retreat,
Is rest and love and song,
And round it, oh, how tender-sweet
The shades of memory throng!

A mother's heart has seen so much,
Has felt and borne and known
The rugged blow, the tender touch,
Within its wondering zone;
Has borne so much for those that lean
Upon its help and trust,
Has done so much to keep them clean,
To lift them from the dust!

A mother's heart is a battlefield,
Where sacred strife has been,
Where spear and shield on shield
Have fought the battle's din.
Oh, holy shrine, how lovely come
Where love and memory come
Where the rest of life's forgot,
Where all the rest is dumb.

—Baltimore American.

Impatient Plan.

"Job, the cook has left!"
"Now, Gwendolyn, is it right to meet
me with such news when I return
home late from the office all tired out
and hungry?"

"But, John, dear, I merely want to
say the cook has left!"

"Yes, I know you merely want to
say," I said. "And I merely want to say that
it's a great shame that this household
is eternally disorganized. Other women
manage to keep their servants. Why can't you? Why?"

"John Smith, I tell you that the
cook knew you would be late, so she
left a cold chicken, a custard pudding
and a pint of cream on the dining room
table for you."

"Well, Gwendolyn, why in the name
of common intelligence didn't you say
that at first?"—Fit Bits.

Riddles.

Why did the accession of Victoria
throw a greater damp over England
than the death of King William? Be-
cause the king was mislaid (first)
while the queen was reigning (fol-
lowing).

What is it a woman wears her hus-
band never sees? Widow's weeds.

Why do we buy shoes? Because no
one will give them to us.

Why is a spider a good correspondent?
Because he drops a line at every post.

Why is a cigar loving man like a
tallow candle? Because he will smoke
when he is going out.

Why is a tight shoe like a fine sum-
mer? Because it makes the corn grow.

Nursing Her Wrath.

Billy ran from the head of the stairs,
where he had taken in the gift of the
talk at the dining table below. In the
nursery he found his younger brother.

"Oce, Jimmy," he cried, "mother's
gone! Give it to daddy after the com-
pany's gone!"

"How do you know?" demanded
Jimmy.

"Why," answered Billy, "he's told
her three times hand rumpin' she was
mistaken about something, and she
only said, 'Why, darling!'" (Cleveland
Leader).

"We've got to do something to at-
tract attention," said the editor of the
moribund paper. "Do you think it
would make a hit if we were to start a
puzzle of some sort and offer each solv-
er a year's subscription?"

"Well, yes," replied his friend, "if
you make it a year's subscription to
some other paper."

City Built to Order.

"The news that the United States
Steel Corporation has decided to invest
\$15,000,000, in addition to the original
appropriation of \$75,000,000, in the con-
struction of its model city, now being
on the southern shore of Lake Michi-
gan, adds interest to the greatest experi-
ment in city building in modern
times," says the New York Sun. "The
location of what its promoters claim is
the coming steel capital of the world is
less than half an hour's ride by rail
from the metropolis of the west and is
in Indiana, on the southeastern shore
of Lake Michigan.

"On the site of what was little more
than a year ago a waste of sand bill-
ocks and dunes, and at the point where
the sluggish stream called the Grand
Culmet empties into the lake, the new
industrial city, which has already
made the desert looking lands which
shade off into the prairies a scene of
business activity, is rising, not slowly
and as a process of growth in the usual
fashion, but as rapidly as a force of 8-
000 men, now being constantly added
to, can build it. Originally planned to
accommodate a population of 100,000,
the plans have been expanded to a ba-
sis of 300,000. The tract of land in
which the new industrial city is rapidly
taking form is 6,000 acres in extent,
with a lake frontage of more than six
miles and with possibilities as to inland
extension as boundless as the prairies
themselves.

"Perhaps the preliminary work, most
of which is already done, is the most
interesting, as showing the rapidity of
modern processes of city construction.
The sand hills and billows which to
voyagers on Lake Michigan once
formed such a picturesque sight, look-
ing up a summer's day with the sun
shining on them like cumulus clouds
on the horizon, have disappeared along
that part of the lake. They have been
leveled and the sand has been used to
fill up the shallow beach, the swamps
of Grand Calumet and lower lying
lands elsewhere in the tract. The new
city by this process and by dredging
has attained an elevation of twenty-
two feet above the level of Lake Michi-
gan, and thus the work Chicago was
compelled to do after its founding has
been performed at Gary at its begin-
ning. By dredging also a harbor has
been formed, deep enough to admit the
heaviest freighters of the Great Lakes
bringing the iron ore from the Lake
Superior region to the iron and steel
mills which are the reason for the city's
existence.

"Naturally the mills and the thou-
sands of men who will be required to
man them have the first place in the
plans of the builders. Everything has
been subordinated to their convenience,
health and comfort, and so far the
plans are strictly severe and utilitarian,
but the city has also been laid out
with a view to architectural effect and
beauty, with parks, promenades and
all the usual appurtenances of modern
city life.

"The river has been dredged to a uni-
form width of 250 feet, spanned by
steel bridges for the accommodation of
the four trunk lines of railway center-
ing here to distribute the products of
the mills once these are completed and
in full operation. To avoid the con-
stant tearing up of streets for gas, wa-
ter and electric mains and conduits,
which is the bane of older cities, which
grow and were not planned and built,
all pipes and mains in Gary are laid
in the alleys, each at a certain level,
thereby avoiding the confusion so
confounding to cities where pipe lay-
ing is a matter of emergency and sug-
gests a mighty maze without a plan.
In Gary everything is planned and
everything bears the stamp of to-day.
Nothing is left unprovided that expe-
rience has shown to be requisite in a
model twentieth century city. It
even has a Broadway three miles long,
with concrete sidewalks and with
two miles on each side of business
blocks. The coming steel capital is not
to be altogether devoted to business,
but will have parks, playgrounds,
theaters and opera houses. These,
however, will naturally come later,
though when they do come they will
fit harmoniously into the general plan.

"Gary is not to be another Pullman,
but a city which has had the benefit
of that notable experiment and
consequently an improvement upon it."

In The Wrong Flock.

[From The Youth's Companion.]

The temperance society was to meet
that afternoon. Mrs. Phillips dressed
in a hurry and came putting down-
stairs. She was a short, plump woman.
"Addie, run up to my room and get
my blue ribbon and get the temperance
badge," she directed her maid. "I
have forgotten it. You will know it,
Addie—blue ribbon and gold lettering."
"Yes, I know it all right well,"
Addie could not read, but she knew a
blue ribbon with gold lettering when
she saw it and therefore had no trouble
in finding it and fastening it properly
on the dress of her mistress.

Mrs. Phillips was to busy greeting
her friends or giving close attention to
the speakers at the meeting to note
that they smiled when they shook
hands with her.

When she reached home supper was
served, so she went directly to the din-
ing room, where the other members of
the family were seated.

"Gracious me, mother!" exclaimed
her son, "that blue ribbon—have you
been wearing that at the temperance
meeting?"

A loud laugh went up on all sides.
"Why, what is it, Harry?" asked the
good woman, clutching at the ribbon
in surprise.

"Why, mother dear, didn't you
know that was the ribbon I wore at
the show?"

The gold lettering on the ribbon read:
Atlanta Poultry Show.

First Prize. Bantam.

The Guest (after dinner)—Your wife
is such a beautiful woman it's a won-
der you're not jealous of her.

The Host—Oh, I am! I never invite
any man here that any one woman
would take a fancy to.

Miss Smith—Is there a letter for me?
Postmistress—Well, yes, there was
one from your mother to Muddown,
but I've mislaid it. But it's all right,
anyhow. She says they are all quite
well.—Comic Cuts.

"This magazine article says that
bachelors should be taxed," remarked
Mrs. Grouch.

"That's the way!" exclaimed Mr.
Grouch, vigorously. "A man can't
enjoy anything these days without
paying for it."—Judge.

Miss Chatter—Miss Woodby told
me she invited you to her party, but
you failed to attend.

Miss Swellman—That isn't quite
true. I succeeded in not attending.—
Philadelphia Press.

Pearls of Thought.

"Trying to avoid work is often the
hardest kind.

Never borrow trouble, but always be
ready to lend it.

Fortunate is the milkmaid who has
no kick coming.

Unless you strive for your rights you
are apt to get left.

This world remembers the man who
dies game—for a day.

A man never gets dyspepsia from
eating the things he dislikes.

There are many high-salaried teach-
ers in the school of experience.

Honor thy father and thy mother—
if they give you half a chance.

Babies have nothing in common with
the silent watches of the night.

Marriage is responsible for the de-
struction of many happy illusions.

About the first step toward reforming
a man is to catch him in the act.

A pleasing conversationalist is a per-
son who talks to you about yourself.

A cold hand-out appeals to the hun-
gry man more than a warm hand-
shake.

A woman who gossips is bad enough,
but a man who listens to gossip is
worse.

Some people climb to the top for the
purpose of looking down on their
neighbors.

Many a man's idea of hospitality is to
bring other men home and have his
wife cook for them.

It isn't always policy to believe the
man who tells you what he would do
if he were in your place.

And some people are so industrious
that when they haven't anything to do
they proceed to do somebody.

Every time you register a protest it
saves a lot of trouble for the easy going
chaps who have occasion to follow in
your footsteps.—From "Pointed Para-
graphs," in The Chicago News.

There aren't many religious stories
told about rear Admiral Evans but,
now they say on the best authority that
recently Admiral Evans was the cause
of some unpleasantness in St.
Thomas's. When the admiral arrived
in the church a bit early on Sunday
forenoon he found only two or three
worshippers ahead of him scattered
about the dim interior, and so he picked
a good comfortable cushioned pew a
few rows from the chancel. Scarcely
had he sunk back against the cushions
when the banker who owns the pew
hustled up the aisle, but halted with
chagrin when he saw the interloper.
The pew owner stamped to the rear of
the church and after scribbling on his
card sent an usher with the note that
said:

"Do you realize, sir, that you are oc-
cupying a pew for which I pay fifteen
hundred dollars a year?"

The admiral flung the card with a
smile of amusement. "Then," he pulled
out his own card and wrote:

"Well, it's an excellent pew, but
you're paying too damn much for it."
And all alone throughout the subse-
quent services he sat and sat and sat.
—N. Y. Sun.

"John," she whispered, "there's a
burglar in the parlor. He has just
knocked against the piano and hit sev-
eral keys at once. 'I'll go down,'" she
said.

"Oh, John, don't do anything rash!"
"Rash! Why I'm going to help him.
You don't suppose he can remove that
piano from the house without as-
sistance."—Philadelphia Press.

"Mr. Gibbons," said the teacher of
the class in rhetoric, "point out the ab-
surdity in this figure of speech: 'At
this time the emperor Frederick bal-
ched out a scheme,' etc."

"It seems to me all right," replied
the young man after some reflection.
"It does? Explain, if you please, how
he could have 'hatched out' a scheme."

"Well, he might have had his mind
set on it."—Christian Register.

"Will you direct me to Farmer Skin-
ner's house?" asked the newly arrived
summer boarder.

"I will if you want me to," replied
the station porter.

"I shall have to ask you for explicit
directions because I've never been there
before."

"Gosh! I know that, seein' you're so
set on goin' there now."

A famous punster, upon being asked
to make a play of words upon any sub-
ject given him then and there, said
that he could do it.

"What is your subject?" he asked.

"Well, the king," replied his friend.

"The king is no subject," instantly
replied the clever wit.

The employer was bending over a
table looking at the directory. The
new office boy slipped up quietly and
poked a note into his hand. The sur-
prised employer opened it and read:

Honored Sir—Yer pants is ripped.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Why didn't you lodge when your
wife threw a vase at you?" inquired the
magistrate.

"I did," answered the damaged
plaintiff. "That's the reason it bit
me."—Hohemman.

Foreman Waterville Hose Co., No. 1,
—Hurry up an' come on, Sil! Wool-
sey's barn's a-burnin'!

The Newest Volunteer—Sorry, Heck,
but I can't. Both my red shirts are in
the wash.—Puck.

"My wife," began Hicks, "dropped
in to see me at the office to-day and

"Sorry, old man," interrupted Wicks,
"but my wife held me up before I left
home; I can't lend you a cent."

She—"He has a most extraordinary
figure, hasn't he?"

He—"That's so. I believe an um-
brella is about the only thing he can
buy ready made."—Alley Sloper.

Girls begin to sit up and take notice
of young men about the time they
begin to see something of interest in a
mirror.

These "simple" gowns they speak of so
admirably are nice;
They're never half so simple though
As those who pay the price.

The gynecom of Granada, Spain, are
unique among the race as cave dwell-
ers, living in recesses hollowed out of
a hillside not far from the city.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature of

Dorothy's Generosity.

Dorothy sat on the top step of the
veranda gazing out across the lawn.
Her chin was sunk in her chubby hand
and her elbows rested on her two fat
knees. The doll, Gladys Isabelle, lay
in a dismally heap on the bottom step.

Dorothy had just received a needed
spanking from her nurse. Besides, an
hour before, her brother Philip had
said crossly that she was a selfish
little girl. And after it all Gladys Is-
abelle had failed to sympathize with
her. Dorothy cried in vexation.

After a time, when more tears would
not come, the little girl began to feel
sorry for poor, neglected Gladys Is-
abelle. She picked her up from where
she lay on the hard step. It occurred
to Dorothy that there might be com-
fort at the stables, where workmen
were building an addition.

There she found a man in overalls
mending a harness in a long box. Dor-
othy could not forget her troubles.

"Hello, sir," said the man to Dor-
othy, as she stood gazing at the sea of
time and space and work.

"Hello," she answered; "but my
name is Dorothy."

"Ho, ho, it is, is it? Well, that's a
pretty name for a little girl."

"I think so, too," said Dorothy, pol-
itely. She decided that the one in the
morning-bespattered overalls was a nice
man. She watched him with new in-
terest.

The man was smoking a black clay
pipe. Dorothy wondered why he did
not smoke a pipe like Philip's. She had
almost decided to ask him, but she
wanted to do it so as not to appear
rude.

The man knocked the ashes from his
black clay pipe, then refilled it from a
soiled white bag.

"Do you like to smoke?" asked Dor-
othy.

"Indeed an' I do," said the man.

"Phil smokes; but you don't smoke
a pipe like Phil's. Why don't you?"
Phil is my brother; he is home from
College. His pipes turn down and curl
up, and some have silver on them."

Dorothy suddenly took great pride
in telling of Phil's possessions.

"Well, you see," the man said slow-
ly. "I ain't a college chap and can't
afford pipes that curl."

"Oh," said Dorothy solemnly. She
felt very sorry for him, and thought
him very brave to be satisfied with
such a bad-smelling pipe.

She thought it over carefully. Then
an idea came to her. She ran into the
house.

In her brother's room she looked
over the pipes on the table beside the
furry brown tobacco jar. Then she
looked over the pipes in the rack that
hung on the wall above. At length
she chose one from the table. It was
brown and old. She was sure that
Phil could not care much for it.

Among her own things was a creamy
white box with a picture on the cover.
In the box was Gladys Isabelle's best
velvet hat. The hat was disposed of
ruthlessly. The box held the pipe
snuggly.

Later, when there was no one look-
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where the man had left his coat and
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"There, there, Dorothy," he said, for
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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

NOTES.

THE ELLERY OF AMERICA.

Continued.

68. Christopher Ellery married 22 October, 1792, Charles Bird, born 1771, died 25 May, 1811, daughter of Nathaniel.

Their children were:

- 149. Franklin, born 19 Aug., 1793.
- 150. Frank, b. 23 July, 1794.
- 151. Alfred, b. 20 Oct., 1795.
- 152. Charles, b. 1 Sept., 1797, married 1 Sept., 1823, Matilda M. Cornwell.
- 153. Clarissa, b. 6 June, 1799, d. 30 Jan., 1850, m. 1 September, 1820, William James Tilley.
- 154. Cornelia, b. 27 Jan., 1801, d. 30 May, 1826, m. 20 Nov., 1819, Albert E. Harding.
- 155. Eugene, b. 24 May, 1802, d. 11 Sept., 1823.
- 156. Christopher, b. 31 July, 1804.
- 157. Emmanuel, b. 7 Jan., 1805.
- 158. Benjamin.
- 159. George.

163. Charles Ellery married 1 Sept., 1826, William (J.) Tilley, b. 9 July, 1791, died 6 July, 1844, son of James (3) Tilley born 6 Sept., 1765, died 2 March, 1800, and Mary Barker, (dau. of Charles) b. 1766, died 20 May, 1806, (son of William (2) Tilley, born 19 Oct., 1738, died 14 April, 1825, and Elizabeth Rogers, son of William (1) Tilley, born 1685, England, and Dorcas Earle.)

Their children were:

- 164. Elizabeth, born 2 Aug., 1821, died 4 Aug., 1821, Stockford E. Tilley, born 15 Dec., 1823.
- 165. Mary Gould Ellery, married 15 Oct., 1816, Samuel (6) Jenkinson, born 1780, son of Samuel (5) and Sarah (Frank) Jenkinson, William (4) and Mary (Staples) Jenkinson, Samuel (3) and Mary (Stearns) Jenkinson, Samuel (2) and Judith (Macomber) Jenkinson, Robert (1) and Grace Jenkinson. Their children were:
- 166. Samuel Jenkinson married Mary, daughter of Levi Thaxter of Watertown, Mass.
- 167. William Almy Ellery, married Jane Mackie, about 1822. Their children were:
- 168. William Almy.
- 169. Catherine Almy.
- 170. Henry Babobridge.

[THE END.]

SHERMAN—The following additional notes are given concerning the Sherman family of R. I.:

"State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, D. C., Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, A. D., 1820.

On this 5th day of July, 1820, personally appeared in open Court, before a Court of Record within and for the County of Washington, in the State of Rhode Island, etc., Henry Shearman, aged 61 years, residing in the town of North Kingston, in said County, who being first only sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare that he served in the Revolutionary War, as follows:—

That he served as an officer in the Regiment commanded by Col. Greene and Col. Olney of the Rhode Island Line, upward of five years.

That he made a previous declaration on the 13th day of April, 1818, and that he has received a Certificate for Pension being No. 7817. And in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed May 1, 1820, I do solemnly swear that I was a citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818, and that I have not since that time by gift, sale, etc., etc.

Henry Shearman." Here follows a list of household effects. He also swears that he is a shoe-maker by trade, but being partially blind can not work at his trade; that he has a wife and 4 children, all daughters, dependent on him, and that he must depend on charity if his pension is taken away.

Sgt. Henry Shearman. Sworn to and declared on the 5 day of July, A. D. 1820, before said Court. Saml. Helme, Clk. of Court. Witnesses: Wife, aged 45. Abigail, aged 11. Charlotte, aged 10. Patty, aged 6. Catherine, aged 5.

Henry Shearman, the bearer, to me well known, residing in Exeter, in the County of Washington, was appointed, commissioned and served as Ensign in Colonel Henry Sherburne's Regiment (one of the sixteen additional Regiments on the Continental Establishment) from the year 1777 until April in the year 1780, when he was taken prisoner by the enemy at Patuxent in the state of New Jersey.

That soon afterwards said regiment was reduced and the men were transferred into the lines of these States to which they belonged.

That in June, 1781, the said Henry Shearman was exchanged, returned from captivity, and was appointed a Lieut. in the Regiment then commanded by Col. Christopher Greene, in the Rhode Island Line, on the Continental Establishment, and served therein in the character of Lieutenant, while said Regiment was commanded by Colonel Jeremiah Olney, from the period last aforesaid until the 15th day of June, 1783, when he rec'd a Fortification which on the arrival of the definitive treaty of Peace became a discharge from said regiment.

John S. Dexter, Major and only surviving Field Officer of said Regiment. Providence, April 19, 1818.

"Rhode Island District. Be it remembered that on the 13th day of April, 1818, came before me, Henry Shearman, subscriber to the annexed declaration, and made solemn oath to the truth of the same.

In witness thereof I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the District

Court for said District to be hereto affixed.

David Howell, District Judge. The signature of the Judge and the seal of the District Court of the U. S. are hereto affixed.

Witnesses, Benjamin Cowell, Clk. of Dist. Court. April 18, 1818."

"I, Henry Shearman, of Exeter, in the District of Rhode Island, on solemn oath do declare and say that the facts set forth in the annexed certificate are true. I further declare that my commissions are lost. I further declare that I am now in reduced circumstances, and stand in need of the assistance of my country for support. Henry Shearman."

"Endorsement on back of these papers.

Henry Shearman, Lieutenant. Greene's Regiment, Rhode Island Line.

Declaration '81 April, 1818.

January 181 to June 1813.

Judge Howell.

Benjamin Cowell, Esq. Clerk. D. Court Providence, R. I.

The Judge has not certified to the indigent circumstances of the applicant. (At a later date some one wrote in different ink "Proof of poverty produced.")

Adm'd. Rec'd June 2, 1818.—E. M. T.

6180. GIBBS—Would be glad to identify all the following Gibbs. DEED—Mass. Robert Gibbs to Lovell son, John Gibbs, of Newport, Joyner land and dwelling, bounded east by Wm. Greenman; west on Nathaniel Kay; north on Tewell's and Wilson's land, south on a street. Recorded Aug. 18, 1731. Wife Hopsbeth gives up her right of dower, dated at "Bristol".

This land Robert bought of Benjamin Wilson, as follows:

DEED—Benjamin Wilson of Newport, to Robert Gibbs of Shewmet Purchase Bristol Co., shipwright, land in Newport, bounded east by Wm. Greenman; west by Nath. Kay; north on Tewell's and Wilson's land, south on a street. Recorded Aug. 18, 1731. Wife Hopsbeth gives up her right of dower, dated at "Bristol".

DEED. Fragment.—Mariner, John Chapman of — late Sheriff of Newport County, to John Gibbs, late of Newport, but now of Prov. Shopkeeper.—In same book as above deed of John to J. Brightman.

From Cemetery records, Mass., Dr. Turner.—son of John and Ann Gibbs, died Dec. 9, 1748, age 10 m., 10 m. Elizabeth, dau. of John and Ann Gibbs, d. Sept. 19, 1740, age 9 m. James Gibbs of Bristol made his will in 1729, and was old, so could hardly have been son of John and Ann.

From my Gibbs note-book are several records found in Newport Hist. Soc. Room but no indication of reference as to find. Can any one tell me if there is any connection with my Gibbs, or Gardner line?

Robert Gibbs was Capt. of the Privateer "Rebecca" in 1717, who was he?

Robert Gibbs m. Sarah—(prob. Gardner, dau. of Caleb Gardner, Sr.)

Robert Gibbs died Apr. 1, 1750, aged 38.

Caleb Gardner was appointed Adm. on estate of Capt. Robert Gibbs. Nov. 5, 1750.

Elizabeth Gibbs widow of Robert Gibbs, Sr. d. Jan. 3, 1712, aged 70. ???

Robert Gibbs had children by Sarah (Gardner) Gibbs—(who was he?)

Robert bapt. May 24, 1747; Second Ch. Newport.

Eleanor, bapt. May 24, 1747; Second Ch. Newport.

Caleb, bapt. Sept. 25, 1748; Second Ch. Newport.

Abiel bapt. Oct. 25, 1750; Second Ch. Newport.

Newport First Church.

Dolly Gibbs m. Norton Huddy, Aug. 9, 1770. (who were they?)

Gibbs Gibbs, m. Elizabeth Gibbs, Feb. 27, 1755. (who were these Gibbs?)

Gardner Gibbs, bapt. Trinity Church, Sept. 2, 1723.

Elizabeth Gibbs, m. William Gardner, Nov. 11, 1719.

John & Eleanor (Gardner) Gibbs, had among other children:

Fanny Gibbs, who m. (1) Oliver C. Barney, & m. (2) James Beverly.

She had several children by her first husband, 2 lived to grow up, a son & daughter. By the Beverly marriage she had only 1 son lived to grow up.

She (Fanny) d. Jan. 1845, in Boston, Mass.

Caleb Gardner Gibbs, who m. May 1820, Mary Wade, d. at Port au Prince, W. I. Dec. 26, 1827, aged 39 years, his widow d. in Prov., R. I., June 6, 1892, aged 96 years and 6 months, and was buried in the Gibbs lot at Swan Point Cem., Prov. They had 3 children of whom 2 died in infancy the youngest (the writer) Elizabeth Gibbs.

Elizabeth Gibbs never married and died at my father's house March, 1845, aged 49 years.

George Gibbs, who was born after his father's death, and died on board ship with Yellow Fever and was buried in the ocean. He was 20 years old.

There is a Mrs. Gifford of Prov. whose mother was a dau. of Caleb Gardner named Sarah Gardner, and who she said had 2 brothers who died at sea. This woman was about 60 years old. (1855)

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs says her mother told her that Eleanor (Phillips) Gardner parents both died in Liverpool, Eng. Capt. Freebody made voyages to Liverpool and brought to see Father Freebody her cousin she called her Eleanor P. when I was a little girl, to wait upon mother Gibbs who was feeble. She was the niece of Mrs. Freebody, and came to her after the death of her mother. (This seems a bit mixed from the letters of Miss Gibbs).—E. O.

Miss Angie Knoll of this city, who has been doing missionary work at South Africa, is at Cape Town. Miss Knoll left here last May with a party of friends.

In the District Court on Friday the Newport case against Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt for oversteering was dropped and the Middletown case against him was continued.

Mr. William Allan, gardner at Dr. Jacobs' residence, found the body of a seven months' old baby in a shoe box at Goelet's Beach on Friday.

KINGSTON FAIR

SEPTEMBER 17, 18, 19, 20, 1907

The Fair of the State

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, Grange Day.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19th, Governor's Day.

Annual Address by President ROWLAND G. HAZARD.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20th, Children's Day.

ALL CHILDREN ADMITTED FREE.

FAST RACES

FULL ENTREES

High Class Vaudeville.

JOHN A. ALLEN, Secretary.

Peacedale, R. I., August 20, 1907—8-24-1v

ALWAYS A LITTLE BETTER.

That's the spirit that moves this big store—never satisfied that the "Best" of yesterday is all right for to-day. You'd hardly believe what this persistent striving for something better gains for us sometimes. The output of 3 big stores is a pretty big stick to shake in the face of a manufacturer, and it generally gains for us the little extra concessions that help us put goods into your homes at better prices than others can afford to.

CLAW FOOT DINING TABLES.

You wouldn't guess a cent less than ten or twelve dollars—12-in. square top of polished golden oak, 8 heavy fluted legs with carved claw feet, six foot extension, with seating capacity for 8 people. \$9.00

Round Top Pillow Extension Table.

Of solid oak and beautifully figured and polished. The top is 44 inches in diameter with 6 feet extension—supported on a solid pedestal with graceful spreading feet at base. Every detail is as carefully perfected as in tables at double the cost. Can you find its price equal in other stores? If you try you won't succeed. We buy lower, and sell lower—that's why. \$13.50

THIS SIDBOARD.

Not even undersized; but full measure, stands over six feet high with broad deep base full of roomy drawers and cupboards. The top has large shaped French beveled mirror with overhanging shelf. The stock is all finely selected oak and the construction is A1. Never mind what other stores tell you about this or that being half the price it used to be, look it well over, then compare. This board would be \$18 in most stores—our price \$14.00

A. C. TITUS CO.

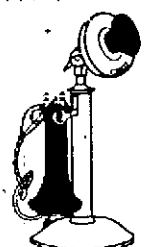
225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Would You be Happier?

Made a start in life. Own your own house lot. Then build at your pleasure. The Anthony Land Co. have subdivided the Wilbur Farm Tract into just the right sized house lots, and now offer them to the public at 8 to 15 cents per foot. Take a little trip out Bliss Road and see for yourself. If this is not an ideal place for a little home. Note the short distance from the city, the beautiful view of the ocean and surrounding country. Note also that it is the right distance from the electric road, to have its convenience and escape the dust. Note that Bliss Road is unincorporated. Ask the people who purchased land out of us on Malbone Road if they made any mistake. Our policy is still the same, buy right and divide our good luck with our customers. We closed up the Malbone Road land in a hurry, and expect even better things of this. Act quickly and get your part of the land. Don't be afraid to ask us for further information.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS, Newport, R. I.



BURGLARS

And sneak-thieves usually pass by the houses with telephone connections. They know how easily and how quickly assistance can be summoned.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET

Teachers' Certificates

EXAMINATIONS for Evening School Certificates will be held at the Normal School, Providence, SATURDAY, September 21, 1907, beginning at 9 a. m. Notice of intention to take the examination should be sent to the Commissioner of Public Schools on or before September 14. WALTER E. HANGER, 8-21-3w Commissioner of Public Schools.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 28th, 1907. Estate of Catherine Brennan.

REQUEST in writing is made by James Brennan, husband of Catherine Brennan, late of said Newport, deceased intestate, that he, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the sixteenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the lower half of the two tenement house, No. 81 Thames street, belonging to Philip Stevens to Richard Sherman. Wm. E. Brightman has rented the unfurnished flat over stores No. 232 Spring street for the owner, Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, to C. S. Schepke.

Sunset Hill

NEAR CODDINGTON POINT,

with fine views of

Point Judith and the Providence River,

ABOUT 34 ACRES.

For Sale. Apply to JOHN H. CASWELL, 37 Front Street, New York, or A. O. TAYLOR, Sole Agent, 531-3w Newport, R. I.

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business August 22, 1907.

RESOURCES. DOLLARS. Loans and discounts \$36,412.50 Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 1,802.97 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000.00 Premiums on U. S. Bonds 2,729.00 Bonds, securities, etc. 127,277.71 Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 31,600.00 Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) 276.37 Due from approved reserve agents 62,483.37 Checks and other cash items 4,450.51 Exchange for clearing house 2,025.58 Notes of other National Banks 8,205.00 Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 786.81

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ: Specie 22,115.92 Legal-tender notes 47,057.22 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) 5,000.00 Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund 1,500.00 Total \$79,053.52

LIABILITIES. DOLLARS. Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00 Surplus fund 60,000.00 Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 17,061.54 National Bank notes outstanding 100,000.00 Due to other National Banks 2,476.70 Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks 41,115.81 Dividends unpaid 19.00 Individual deposits subject to check 323,472.00 Demand certificates of deposit 17,262.60 Certified checks 81.36 Cashier's checks outstanding 1,267.21 Total \$710,025.52

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss: I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1907.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Ralph R. Barker, Edward S. Peckham, Directors.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Se. Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, August 27th, A. D. 1907.

WHEREAS, Thomas F. Keeher and Robert A. Smith, both of the City of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, co-partners doing business in said City of Newport, under the firm name of Keeher and Smith, have filed a petition in Equity in this office, representing that John Hodgson of the said City of Newport, is indebted to them in the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars (\$199), according to the account filed with said petition for materials furnished and delivered in doing and executing and reparation of a building belonging to Jeremiah K. Sullivan, which said building was then, and there being erected, constructed and repaired by said John Hodgson, under a contract with the said Jeremiah K. Sullivan; that said land upon which said building was being erected, constructed and repaired, and to and upon which said materials were furnished and delivered, is that certain parcel of land in said City of Newport and bounded and described as follows: Northernly, on land of the Newport Reading Room; Easternly, on Bellevue Avenue; Southernly, on land of Frederick P. Garrison and S. F. Pratt; and Westernly, on land of said Frederick P. Garrison, or his heirs or assigns, claiming a lien against the premises above described, and the estate of the said Jeremiah K. Sullivan therefor, for said amount with interest thereon, and praying that said action may be entered against said land and buildings and against the right, title or interest that the said Jeremiah K. Sullivan had in and to the amount of the time said petitioners' lien accrued thereon, and that the same may be sold to satisfy said claim of the petitioners and all other accounts and demands for which the same is pledged and liable by Chapter 366 of the General Laws, and the amendments thereto. Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons having a lien by virtue of said Chapter 366 of the General Laws and the amendments thereto, or a mortgage, or an attachment, or any other claim on all or any part of said property, to appear, if they shall see fit, before the Honorable Superior Court, at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1907, and make out their demands against the same.

SYDNEY H. HARVEY, Clerk pro tempore.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE BOARD

—OF—

PUBLIC ROADS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the town of Glocester and Bristolville, about 3.250 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of East Providence, about 10.000 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Lincoln, about 3.000 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Foster, about 6.250 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Pawtucket, about 3.125 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Little Compton, about 5.250 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Jamestown, about 6.250 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Portsmouth, about 5.000 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Narragansett, about 3.125 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Wickford, about 1.500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Westerly, about 1.500 feet in length; will be received by the State Board of Public Roads, at the State House, Providence, R. I., until 12 m. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1907, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$500, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with Section No. 6 of Chapter 682 of the Public Laws.

All specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads, at the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1907, every week day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., excepting Saturdays and holidays.

JOHN H. EDWARDS, Secretary.

FREDERICK E. PERKINS, WILLIAM C. PECKHAM, JOHN F. RICHMOND, State Board of Public Roads.

5-17-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Se. Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, August 10, A. D. 1907.

WHEREAS, Sarah A. Macdonald, of the City of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, has filed her petition in Equity in this office, representing that she is entitled to a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between Sarah A. Macdonald and Walter G. Macdonald, now in Paris, to the said Sarah A. Macdonald, well known; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Walter G. Macdonald to appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport, on the third Monday in September, A. D. 1907, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY H. HARVEY, Clerk pro tempore.

5-10-3w

Newport Casino.

Every week-day from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

MORNING CONCERTS

At 5 o'clock.

Season Tickets for the Horse Show Grand Stand are on sale at the Casino Office.

Rhode Island

NORMAL SCHOOL.

FALL TERM begins MONDAY, Sept. 9, at 9 o'clock a. m. Examinations for admission will occur FRIDAY, Sept. 6, beginning at 9 a. m. High School graduates admitted to regular course of two and one-half years without examination; for course of two years, examination required. In accordance with notice previously given, students will not hereafter be admitted to the preparatory course. For catalogue or other information apply to WALTER E. HANGER, Secretary Trustees, Box 1182, or to Charles S. Chaplin, Prin. claps, Box 1183, Providence. 8-21-3w

CARR'S LIST.

The Younger Set, By Robert Chambers.

Satan Sanderson, by H. E. Rives.

The Thinking Machine, by J. Futrell.

The Tractor, by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

The Lady of the Decoration, By Frances Little.

The Beloved Vagabond, Locke.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

No. 192. REPORT

OF the condition of THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business August 22, 1907.

RESOURCES. DOLLARS. Loans and discounts \$305,371.01 Overdrafts, secured and un